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REPORT
TO THE PEOPLE
About The
**SOUTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT**
Of
YOUTH SERVICES

Grady A. Decell, Director

A PROGRESS REPORT
From The
SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT
Of
YOUTH SERVICES

1976-1977

PRINTED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
STATE BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD

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STATE BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD

The Honorable James B. Edwards
Governor, State of South Carolina
Governor's Office
State House
P. O. Box 11450
Columbia, South Carolina 29211

Dear Governor Edwards:

The 1976-1977 year has indeed been a year of change and growth for the Department of Youth Services and we are delighted to report some of the things that have been happening in this annual report to you.

We lost three Board Members this year who had served long and meritoriously: namely, Mr. John F. Henry, Mr. E. Perry Palmer, and Mrs. Lula F. Harper. Two of them have been ably replaced by Mr. Ed Pendarvis and Mr. Ray Kenner. Our Board has been capably chaired by Mrs. Lucy T. Davis of Florence, South Carolina, and her calm guiding hand has been an inspiration to us all.

During the year, we closed the South Carolina School for Boys in Florence, South Carolina, and opened the Birchwood Campus in Columbia, South Carolina. The logistics on this alone were monumental in scope and we feel that plans were made and carried out without even a moment of interruption for our ongoing programs.

The Agency was reorganized, and we feel that this was a definite move toward a more effective and efficient operation. In the long run, we hope it will be more economical and provide better services to children. We have made great strides in deinstitutionalizing status offenders from the correctional institutions and we would hope that we would incur your support and legislative support in continuing our Youth Bureau Program which has made this possible.

This report conveys information about our operations in a demographic analysis of our population which is statistically revealing of the wide variety of programs which have been developed in the best interests of the children whom we are pledged to serve.

The Board and the entire staff of the Department of Youth Services are continuously attempting to improve our services for the children of South Carolina.

Yours very truly,

GRADY A. DECELL
State Director



SOUTH CAROLINA BOARD OF YOUTH SERVICES

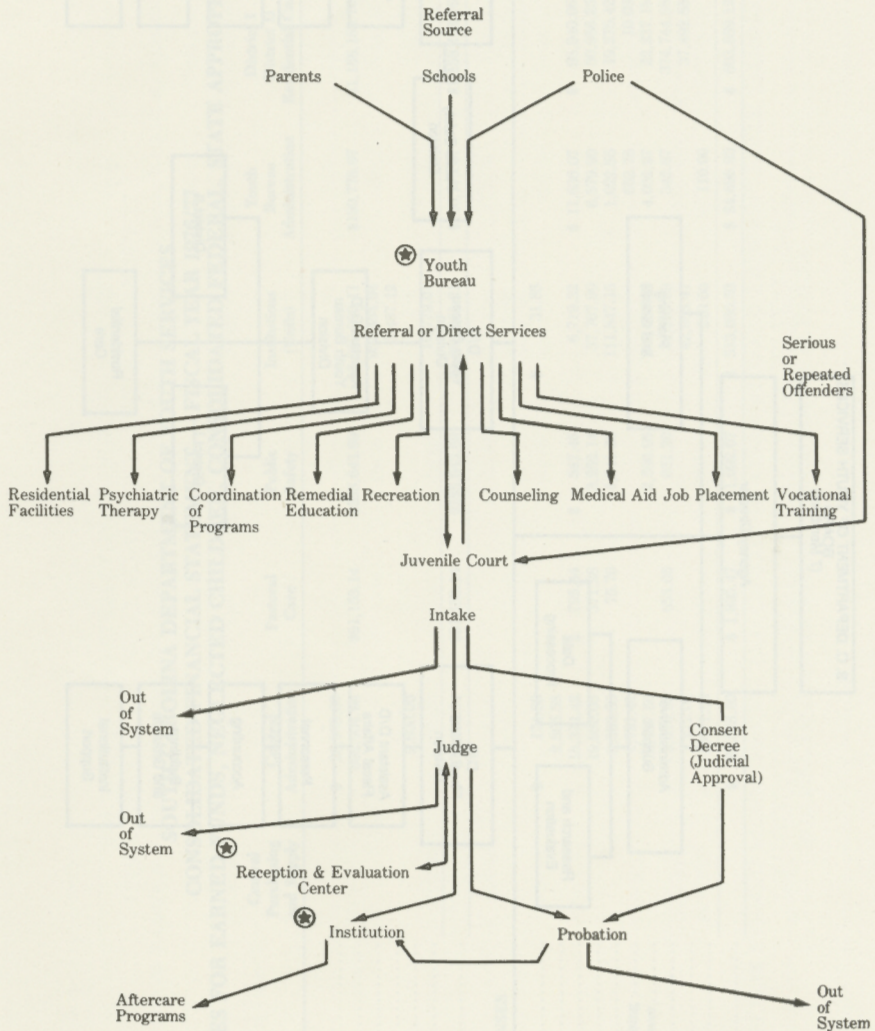
Left to right, standing: Ray Kenner, Board Member; Grady A. Decell, Director; Ed Pendarvis, Board Vice Chairman; Horace B. Youngblood, Ex-Officio Board Member (Non-Voting). *Seated:* Lucy T. Davis, Board Chairman; Barbara T. Sylvester, Board Secretary. *Not Present:* Dr. Cyril B. Busbee, Ex-Officio Board Member, (Voting).



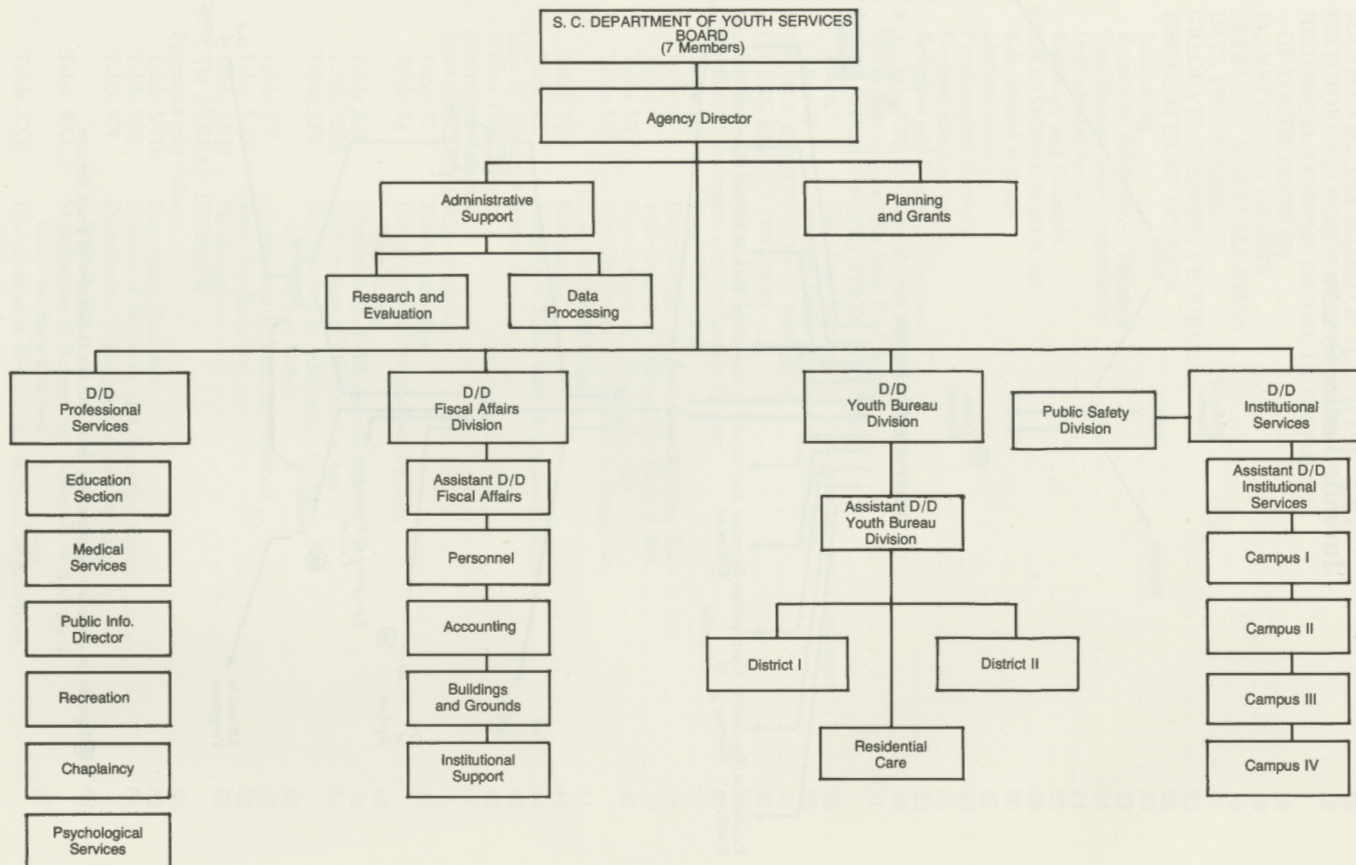
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Juvenile Justice System



★ Denotes the Divisions comprising the South Carolina Department of Youth Services



SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT — FISCAL YEAR 1976/77
EXPENDITURES FOR EARNED FUNDS, NEGLECTED CHILDREN, CONSOLIDATED FEDERAL, STATE APPROPRIATIONS

	Central Purchasing and Supply	Central Administration	Pastoral Care	Public Safety	Institutions (Units)	Youth Bureau Administration	District I District II Residential Care	Total
PERSONAL SERVICE								
Director		\$ 26,988.00						\$ 26,988.00
Classified Positions		892,904.94	\$91,153.14	\$285,643.69	\$3,019,930.11	\$190,778.97	\$1,158,183.76	5,638,594.61
Unclassified Positions					952,464.94			952,464.94
Temporary/Part-time Help					3,487.12			3,487.12
Per Diem		2,600.00						2,600.00
Student Earnings					10,779.04			10,779.04
Total Personal Service		\$ 922,492.94	\$91,153.14	\$285,643.69	\$3,986,661.21	\$190,778.97	\$1,158,183.76	\$6,634,913.71
OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES								
Contractual Services								
Freight	\$	174.80			\$ 31.85			\$ 206.65
Travel (Board)		2,805.58						2,805.58
Travel (Staff)		18,314.42	\$ 795.44	\$ 547.48	6,719.32	\$ 11,636.07	\$ 98,940.06	136,952.79
Telephone and Telegraph		19,980.05	371.28	3,252.14	37,767.90	6,879.90	50,988.25	119,239.52
Repairs		9,300.55	75.70	4,041.20	111,847.15	1,022.56	19,276.42	145,563.58
Printing, Binding & Advertising		1,791.41				652.76	10.08	2,454.25
Water, Heat, Lights and Power		18,737.59		2,599.95	263,039.85	4,052.97	22,237.18	310,667.54
Other Contractual Services		3,070.66	653.05	651.30	51,085.99	342.67	374,744.28	430,547.95
Professional Fees		7,272.04			42,988.47		37,492.85	87,753.36
In-Service Training		2,071.50			210.00	110.00		2,391.50
Total Contractual Services	\$	83,518.60	\$ 1,895.47	\$ 11,092.07	\$ 513,690.53	\$ 24,696.93	\$ 603,689.12	\$1,238,582.72

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT — FISCAL YEAR 1976/77
EXPENDITURES FOR EARNED FUNDS, NEGLECTED CHILDREN, CONSOLIDATED FEDERAL, STATE APPROPRIATIONS

	Central Purchasing and Supply	Central Administration	Pastoral Care	Public Safety	Institutions (Units)	Youth Bureau Administration	District I District II Residential Care	Total
Supplies								
Food Supplies	\$13,471.79				\$ 216,879.87	\$ 79.54	\$ 21,736.63	\$ 252,167.83
Fuel Supplies					25,036.76		1,234.97	26,271.73
Feed & Veterinary Supplies					61,278.66			61,278.66
Office Supplies		\$ 16,065.66	\$ 170.19	\$ 1,326.11	21,625.12	4,136.10	20,521.64	63,844.82
Household, Laundry & Jan. Supplies	13,463.27	2,377.40		502.63	65,590.90	230.35	9,005.77	91,170.32
Medical Supplies					21,507.63		124.88	21,632.51
Educational Supplies		1,334.03	126.76		66,233.93		3,392.61	71,087.33
Motor Vehicle Supplies	(588.33)	17,214.09		12,775.86	35,508.09	3,514.39	3,649.03	72,073.13
Agricultural Supplies					32,610.67			32,610.67
Clothing and Dry Goods	29,095.55			3,505.96	44,157.23		1,287.11	78,045.85
Maintenance Supplies	2,171.20	4,494.70		43.68	55,869.46	85.31	2,843.58	65,507.93
Postage		5,707.09			4,324.22	2,311.50	7,914.84	20,257.65
Data Processing		2,876.79						2,876.79
Other Supplies		2,522.73	20.80	2,336.90	3,511.77	107.63	1,399.04	9,898.87
Total Supplies	\$57,613.48	\$ 52,592.49	\$ 317.75	\$ 20,491.14	\$ 654,134.31	\$ 10,464.82	\$ 73,110.10	\$ 868,724.09
Fixed Charges and Contributions								
Rents — Non-State Owned			\$ 223.24		\$ 346.50	\$ 4,320.00	\$ 98,915.71	\$ 103,805.45
Rents — State Owned		\$ 91.00						91.00
Rents — Data Processing		4,134.54						4,134.54
Rents — Equipment		17,547.07		\$ 3,545.19	16,626.11	7,759.10	14,097.00	59,574.47
Rents — Other		262.69	157.00		4,032.02		65.25	4,516.96
Insurance		9,205.07	62.58	1,530.73	24,604.21	382.47	1,170.05	36,955.11
Contributions and Dues		360.00		20.00	145.00		38.00	563.00
Other Fixed Charges		77.10			28.30		152.40	257.80
Total Fixed Charges & Contributions		\$ 31,677.47	\$ 442.82	\$ 5,095.92	\$ 45,782.14	\$ 12,461.57	\$ 114,438.41	\$ 209,898.33

**SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT — FISCAL YEAR 1976/77
EXPENDITURES FOR EARNED FUNDS, NEGLECTED CHILDREN, CONSOLIDATED FEDERAL, STATE APPROPRIATIONS**

	Central Purchasing and Supply	Central Administration	Pastoral Care	Public Safety	Institutions (Units)	Youth Bureau Administration	District I District II Residential Care	Total
OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES (Cont.)								
Equipment								
Office Equipment		\$ 17,520.62	\$ 264.63	\$ 199.83	\$ 12,695.35	\$ 1,579.70	\$ 31,479.97	\$ 63,740.10
Medical Equipment					40,532.37			40,532.37
Household Equipment		835.30		93.45	47,683.36	98.28	19,923.04	68,633.43
Motor Vehicle Equipment		29,780.29		15,305.47	53,110.75	4,935.73	36,791.02	139,923.26
Non-Passenger & Inanimate Equipment and Livestock					7,781.07		102.96	7,884.03
Educational Equipment			95.27		10,569.70		2,146.28	12,811.25
Data Processing Equipment		2,750.80						2,750.80
Other Equipment		2,515.27		5,319.28	3,635.51	649.75		12,119.81
Total Equipment		\$ 53,402.28	\$ 359.90	\$ 20,918.03	\$ 176,008.11	\$ 7,263.46	\$ 90,443.27	\$ 348,395.05
Hospital Care					\$ 42,924.83		\$ 463.75	\$ 43,388.58
Sub Total Other Operating Expenses	\$57,613.48	\$ 221,190.84	\$ 3,015.94	\$ 57,597.16	\$1,432,539.92	\$ 54,886.78	\$ 882,144.65	\$2,708,988.77
Fringe Benefits								
S. C. Retirement		\$ 8,591.71			\$ 21,632.68	\$ 5,824.58	\$ 56,784.25	\$ 92,833.22
F.I.C.A.		7,043.59			17,978.40	4,799.12	47,291.29	77,112.40
Health Insurance		3,472.00			5,251.40	998.20	23,219.00	32,940.60
Total Fringe Benefits		\$ 19,107.30			\$ 44,862.48	\$ 11,621.90	\$ 127,294.54	\$ 202,886.22
Total Other Operating Expenses	\$57,613.48	\$ 240,298.14	\$ 3,015.94	\$ 57,597.16	\$1,477,402.40	\$ 66,508.68	\$1,009,439.19	\$2,911,874.99
Vocational Rehabilitation		\$ 45,044.37						\$ 45,044.37
GRAND TOTAL								
S. C. Department of Youth Services	\$57,613.48	\$1,207,835.45	\$ 94,169.08	\$343,240.85	\$5,464,063.61	\$257,287.65	\$2,167,622.95	\$9,591,833.07

SOUTH CAROLINA BOARD OF YOUTH SERVICES

Mrs. Lucy T. Davis
Board Chairman
1201 Second Loop Road
Florence, South Carolina 29501

Mr. Ed Pendarvis
Board Vice Chairman
100 Ventura Place
Mount Pleasant, South Carolina 29464

Mrs. Barbara T. Sylvester
Board Secretary
510 Camellia Circle
Florence, South Carolina 29501

Mr. Ray Kenner
Board Member
P. O. Box 3061
233 Meadowberry Drive
Columbia, South Carolina 29203

Dr. Cyril B. Busbee
Board Member
State Superintendent of Education
Room 106, Rutledge Building
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dr. Charles G. Williams
Designate Member
Rutledge Building
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Reverend Horace B. Youngblood
Board Member (Non-Voting)
S. C. Department of Youth Services
4900 Broad River Road
Columbia, South Carolina 29210

STATUTORY AUTHORITY FOR THE AGENCY

The Department of Youth Services and the Board of Youth Services as a government body was created by the 1972 General Assembly. This legislation amended Act 386 of 1969 creating the Board and Department of Juvenile Corrections, as well as authorizing its functions. Section 55-50.3 of the 1962 Code created by Act 386 of 1969 was amended to give the Board of Youth Services authority to manage, conduct and supervise the facilities of the Department. Section 55-55.04 of the Act was further amended to mandate the division of the Department of Youth Services into two operating divisions. The Juvenile Correction Division provides custodial treatment while the Youth Bureau Division coordinates efforts with other state and local agencies and the courts to develop plans for facilities as may be necessary to implement an effective program of delinquency prevention throughout the state.

The amended Act 386 of 1969 has several provisions. It requires that the Board of Youth Services function as a Board of Trustees in operating a separate school district comprised of the institutions. The Act also requires that the State Department of Education evaluate and set standards for the operation of the academic programs. The State Superintendent of Education or his designee is an ex-officio voting member of the Board of Youth Services.

This Act further limits the authority of courts to only Family, Probate, County and General Sessions Courts in committing a child to the

Agency's facilities. No child below his seventeenth birthday or who has reached his tenth birthday may be placed in any other penal type facility, for a period exceeding 30 days, other than those operated by the Department of Youth Services.

Section 55-50.6 of the 1962 Code created by Act 386 also abolished direct institutional commitments by mandating the establishment of the Reception and Evaluation Center in Columbia. No court can directly commit a child on an indefinite or permanent basis until it has sent him to one of the state operated Reception and Evaluation Centers for a period not to exceed forty-five days. The staff of the Evaluation Center must not only evaluate the child in specified areas but also must recommend to the court the best type of treatment prior to final disposition of the case. This recommendation is not binding upon the court which is free to make any disposition. Section 55-50.6 of this Act also mandates that the Agency shall accept or a referral basis any child sent to its Diagnostic facilities by an Agency as well as commitment from the court. In addition, this Section was also amended in 1972, to change the name of the Riverside School for Girls to the Willow Lane School.

Act 386 of 1969 also provides for the separate organization and operation of the Department of Juvenile Placement and Aftercare. This agency has the authority to determine when a child may be conditionally released from an institution operated by the Department of Youth Services, and the further responsibility of supervising those youth on conditional release.

The 1973 General Assembly in Act No. 494 amended the Code of Laws in South Carolina (1962) by adding Section 55-50.14 so as to authorize the Department of Youth Services to charge certain fees for treatment and evaluation at the Department's facilities prior to final custodial commitment.

Additional legislation approved by the 1973 General Assembly classified a procedure of transferring the buildings and property of the South Carolina School for Boys in Florence to the Department of Mental Retardation effective at the time of relocating the campus in Columbia. The 1973 appropriation bill added a one million dollar bond issue authorization to the 1972 authorization of three million dollars to provide funds to effect the relocation of this school and construction of new buildings in Columbia.

The 1974 legislation relating to the Agency was minor in scope. A correcting statute was enacted to Section 71-255 of the 1962 Code which has been amended by Act 1422 of 1972 to remove a conflict between the statutes denoting that the minimum age of institutionalization was ten instead of twelve years of age. Another amendment to 55-50.14 of the 1962 Code added by Act 370 of 1973 was the amendment indicating that

the Department may utilize all legal procedures to collect lawful claims. All funds collected pursuant to this section could be used to defray costs of services for which these fees were collected. The latter legislation is intended to allow the Department of Youth Services to use funds collected especially through the contractual relationship with the Department of Social Services to expand social service and treatment programs. As part of the general bond act passed by the 1974 General Assembly an additional one million dollars was earmarked to the Department of Youth Services to help support the transfer of the program of the South Carolina School for Boys in Florence to the new campus in Columbia.

No significant legislation directly affecting the operations of the Agency was passed in the 1975 legislative session, but several bills which will have considerable impact on the Department of Youth Services were passed in the 1976 session. The most important of these was the court reform bill which expands the family court system in the state and places the responsibility for juvenile intake and probation in these courts with the Department of Youth Services, effective July 1, 1978. The implementation of this provision of the bill will make possible a more uniform treatment of juvenile delinquents across the state.

Another bill enables the Department of Youth Services to grant furloughs to juveniles committed to the operating facilities. Students can now be granted furloughs to leave the campus for periods ranging from several hours to several days.

Several bills were introduced in the 1977 General Assembly which concerned the Department of Youth Services. One bill, introduced in the House, would mandate that juveniles be detained only in those facilities approved by the Department. Another House bill would provide for the implementation of the Youth Delinquency Prevention Program by the Department in cooperation with State and local government agencies. These bills and the several others related to the agency were not passed during the 1977 session.

Certain other legislation, pertaining to children and to those agencies with whom the Department of Youth Services works closely, was introduced in 1977. Most significant was passage of the Child Protection Act of 1977, the purpose of which is to provide a more effective system of services to abused and neglected children and their families and to provide more stringent penalties for failure to report suspected or known abuse.

HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

The first state penitentiary was established in South Carolina in 1866. Nine years later, special provision called for a section of the penitentiary

to be designated as a "reformatory department" to accommodate young boys.

A separate institution for juvenile offenders was not established until 1900. In that year, the South Carolina Negro Boys Reformatory was authorized and began operation under the control of the State Penal Board. This institution was located in Columbia at the site of the present Reception and Evaluation Center. A school for white boys between the ages of 8 and 16 was authorized by the legislature in 1906. This school opened in Florence in 1910 as the South Carolina Industrial School for White Boys under the control of a separate Board of Trustees responsible only to the Governor. In 1918 the first institution for female juvenile offenders was authorized and the South Carolina Industrial School for Girls was then opened near the Negro boys reformatory in Columbia. White girls between the ages of 8 and 20 were incarcerated there. This school also had a separate five-member board called the State Board of Correctional Administration, which was responsible directly to the Governor. It was not until many years later that a separate facility for Negro Girls was established, The South Carolina Industrial School for Negro Girls, which began operation in Columbia in 1951 under the direction of the Board of State Industrial Schools.

None of these institutions offered adequate educational, social or remedial services. Both the citizens of the State and the members of the Adult Penitentiary Board viewed these institutions as the children's versions of an adult prison system.

In 1946, in response to the interest of many concerned citizens, legislation was enacted placing the management and operation of all the institutions for youth under one authority, the Board of State Industrial Schools. In 1954, additional legislation created the Division of Aftercare and Placement. This Division which was also placed under the control of the Board of State Industrial Schools, was given legal authority to release a child either under supervision or unconditionally prior to his twenty-first birthday.

While the Board of State Industrial Schools had the administrative control of four institutions and the Aftercare and Placement Division, each unit operated as a separate entity administered independently by a superintendent or a supervisor who reported directly to the Board, thus functioning as if there were five totally separate state agencies. There was no interaction, coordination or cooperation between these separated facilities. A sizable portion of the Board's efforts was expended in determination of those children who could be conditionally or unconditionally released.

Although the State allocated sufficient funds for permanent improvement including the reconstruction and renovation of physical facilities,

no resources were made available for the employment of professional staff. The educational program was separated from the mainstream of the State instructional delivery system since the facilities received neither state funding support nor supervision for educational services.

Each school, segregated as to race and sex, was thus excluded from any federal aid, and with limited allocation of resources from the State, the level of treatment and education as well as rehabilitation services was very low. This resulted in increasing dissatisfaction by the courts and other concerned citizens with the operation and effectivity of the facilities.

In 1966, legislation was enacted changing the name of the governing Board to the Board of Juvenile Corrections. In 1967, as a result of the expressed interest of the Governor, the Board appointed a State Director. Although it was proposed that he would centralize and coordinate the administrative functions of all the units, including the integration of the operating facilities and divisions, no staff or other manpower was allocated to his office.

In 1968, as a result of a class suit successfully prosecuted in federal court, all of the penal facilities including jails, adult and juvenile correctional institutions were integrated. Court ordered compliance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964 permitted allocation of federal funds from the Elementary and Secondary School Act. This influx of federal funds enabled the Board to employ specialized instructors and to purchase educational equipment and supplies in order to generate an improved and more modern instructional delivery system. Since the average child who was committed had major educational and learning deficits, it became incumbent upon the administrators to furnish an entirely new type of educational approach to counteract the child's scholastic underachievement.

The Federal Omnibus Safe Street Act and the Juvenile Delinquency legislation that was enacted in 1968 permitted the creation of a state law enforcement planning agency. Task forces, including staff from the various units under the Board of Juvenile Corrections, were appointed to evaluate criminal and delinquency problems in South Carolina, and to plan for short and long range needs.

The expressed need for expanded services climaxed with the enactment of new legislation in 1969. The new statutes established a completely new state agency, the Department of Juvenile Corrections, whose new Board appointed the present Director of the Agency in 1970. The legislation further divorced the Juvenile Aftercare and Placement Division from the jurisdiction of the Department of Juvenile Corrections, with the State Director of Juvenile Corrections to serve as an ex-officio voting member of the Board of Aftercare and Placement.

The new legislation also mandated the operation of a Reception and Evaluation Center whose concepts were rather unique. The statutes required that before a child could be committed to any of the institutions operated by the Agency, he must first be sent on a temporary basis to a State controlled evaluation center whose primary purpose was to examine the causes of his problem and make recommendations. The Gault Decision of the Supreme Court made it imperative that a child be returned to the jurisdiction of the court where he could undergo a dispositional hearing before final decisions were made as to the best program that would meet the child's needs.

In addition, in order to assure high school educational standards, the legislation enacted in 1969 also established a new school district for the Department of Juvenile Corrections and required that the State Superintendent of Education serve as a voting ex-officio member of the new Board of Juvenile Corrections. Maximum effort was expended to create a modern therapeutic treatment model as a delinquency treatment and prevention technique attempting to aid the child in his adjustment to his environment.

Efforts were also made to develop community-based programs for treating the child with attempts to develop alternative treatment programs other than institutions. Meanwhile, the operations of the Reception and Evaluation Center brought extremely gratifying results. It was found that about two-thirds of all children who were temporarily committed for evaluation were successfully diverted from institutional based programs. Of these children, only about 12 percent continued to commit additional delinquency acts necessitating institutional confinement. Furthermore, the institutional population began to show a vast decrease. There were over 1,100 admissions in 1967 and a daily population of approximately 950-1,000. These figures decreased in 1972 to 529 new admissions to the operating facilities excluding the Evaluation Center. When the total individual cases were examined, it was found that although more children were provided services during the last years, smaller numbers required lengthy institutionalization. There was no doubt that this new program had a major impact on the delinquency level in South Carolina.

Major legislation enacted by the General Assembly in 1972 changed the title of the Agency to the Department of Youth Services and provided for the creation of two divisions:

1. Juvenile Correctional Division responsible for the treatment of institutionalized delinquents through the operation of its residential centers.
2. Youth Bureau Division responsible for developing and implementing community, non-residential programs. In accordance with the

new legislation mandating it, the Youth Bureau Division was implemented in the 1972-73 fiscal year, to coordinate local and state units of government and the courts in order to implement an effective program for youth delinquency prevention throughout the State of South Carolina.

The 1972 General Assembly also authorized sale of bonds and of farmland in order to move the South Carolina School for Boys to a site other than Florence, South Carolina.

In 1975, the Department of Youth Services was awarded a 1.5 million dollar grant for the deinstitutionalization of status offenders. This grant has been implemented by the Youth Bureau Division during the last two years.

As was anticipated, the deinstitutionalization process has had quite an impact on school systems, courts, police, and correctional facilities. With added support services, schools have been able to attack the problem of truancy without stigmatizing the child as delinquent. In the past, many times the only recourse the school system had against a chronic truant was adjudication by the court system and ultimately, institutionalization often became a reality. With other alternatives developed for the status offender, courts have had more time to adjudicate the truly delinquent child. Similarly, the police who have traditionally spent a considerable amount of time investigating status offenders have been able to devote more of their time to the delinquent. In addition, the removal of status offenders from correctional facilities has allowed total emphasis to be placed on the comprehensive treatment of the juvenile delinquent, for which these facilities were originally intended. Finally, through implementation of this grant, troubled children and their families have had readily available resources within their own communities through which they can be helped to help themselves.

The agency has received funding through a wide variety of sources. These include special grant funding through the Department of Justice, the Law Enforcement Assistance Program, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, third party vendor agreements with the Department of Social Services, third party contracts with the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation, aid through the State Department of Education for teacher supplement and help from the Federal Educational Acts. The Agency had also obtained direct support from private and county agencies. The Boys Home in Greenville has been supported in part from a direct grant from the County of Greenville and also from assistance from the Junior League of that county. This Agency has also received specialized grants from the Arts Commission and, of course, explores all types of Federal sources for funding of special projects and programs.

The Agency also maintains close operational and contractual relationships with other state agencies such as Mental Retardation, Mental Health, Social Services and Vocational Rehabilitation. On local levels, it has established close working relationships with all types of private and public service agencies. It is a member of the Social Development Council and the Developmental Disability Council, and is represented on the Governor's Committee for Criminal Justice and Juvenile Delinquency.

The Department of Youth Services continues to expend maximum efforts to fulfill its goals in the delivery of integrated services throughout the State for any child who exhibits behavioral problems, whether within or without the Juvenile Justice System. Children who may be treated in the community before they exhibit severe antisocial problems receive services in any of the variety of facilities. Therefore, emphasis is always placed on treating the child at whatever stage he exhibits behavioral disorders that portend serious social difficulties, in order to ensure his optimum adjustment as a future productive citizen.

ORGANIZATIONAL COMPONENTS

As noted in the previous organizational chart, the agency is separated into various administrative and program components. Following are brief descriptions of their functions as well as statistical tables relating to the population served by the Department of Youth Services.

PLANNING AND GRANTS

The Director of Planning and Grants develops, with the State Director of the Department of Youth Services, overall goals and objectives of the agency. Input from the Department's operating facilities, the Research and Evaluation Unit, Data Processing and interdepartmental sources is utilized in development of these agency plans. Political, sociological and economic factors are used in making determinations for these goals and objectives which are then translated into programmatic efforts.

Planning and Grants is also responsible for negotiating with funding sources to provide necessary monies to implement these programs. This includes budget and program development, grant applications and contractual relationships with various public and private funding sources.

RESEARCH AND EVALUATION

The Research and Evaluation Unit of the Department of Youth Services serves the agency within a broad spectrum of operations. Primary

among these are: (1) the design and discovery of innovative and experimental projects, (2) collection and publishing available data and information for administrative knowledge and planning, (3) evaluation of existing departmental programs, (4) assisting extradepartmental researchers with basic research information, (5) responding to inquiries for data regarding technical programs as well as ongoing research projects, (6) planning and technical assistance to outside agencies encompassing intensive operations by the research staff, as well as (7) providing publications and dissemination of research findings to authorized personnel. In addition, a comprehensive resource library is maintained in the unit. This library consists of materials from both local and national sources and covers a wide scope of informational areas, particularly those relating to juvenile delinquency, legislation and other social agencies.

The Unit has additional responsibility to keep abreast of all new activities in the fields of delinquency, sociological treatment approaches for the behaviorally disturbed, federal legislation and national as well as statewide trends in the juvenile justice system. Ongoing projects conducted by the Unit include digests of Congressional and General Assembly activity and new federal regulations as well as updating law enforcement and juvenile court statistics and collecting and analyzing all pertinent data for grant reporting. In addition, the Unit is responsible for the compilation of the Agency's annual report, covering all aspects of historical, descriptive and statistical data of the Department of Youth Services.

During the past fiscal year, Research and Evaluation has been engaged in research studies of specialized areas of the Department of Youth Services and the juvenile justice system in South Carolina. These include reports of juvenile jail detention in South Carolina, compiled and published quarterly and annually, the first statewide report on juveniles processed through the courts which was widely disseminated throughout the state and a recently completed analysis of statewide juveniles taken into custody by law enforcement for 1976. Also completed have been runaway studies for all four regional sections of the state and individual county Juvenile Justice System Information packets for all new facilities opened by the Youth Bureau under the Deinstitutionalization Grant. A recently completed specialized study is the final phase report on the First Offenders Diversionary Program, operated by the Charleston Family Court and the Charleston Youth Bureau. This study includes a one year follow-up report on three separate groups of youth processed.

DATA PROCESSING

The Data Processing Unit is designed to support the Agency in its entirety. The Unit has developed and maintains a sophisticated computerized system using an IBM 360, Model 40 on a batch mode. The computer itself is owned by the State Law Enforcement Division which provides central processing time to the Department of Youth Services. From the time the computer system was activated, December 1, 1972, all client files have been computerized with a tracking device. A micro-fiche system is employed for rapid retrieval of children's records. The information system conforms to the privacy and security standards of the Agency and allows restricted access to the data base. It provides to the agency a base for research and evaluation in addition to various management reports.

Until July 1, 1977, four major systems were in operation. The Title XX (DSS) System, which provided recording mechanism for capturing all Title XX documentation that was required for reporting purposes by the Department of Social Services, has now been discontinued.

Presently, therefore, three major computerized systems are utilized. The Juvenile Data System (JDS) records all information contained on personal, family, medical, psychological and discharge forms as it is reported on every active client in the Department of Youth Services. The information contained in this system is used in departmental research, Federal reporting to LEAA, reporting for evaluation purposes to the University of Southern California, private research, and to serve as a base for statistical analysis of demographic information on the client population of the Department of Youth Services.

The Youth Bureau System (YBS) contains additional information on all clients referred to the Youth Bureau Division. It serves as a case management tool in providing current weekly listings of all social workers' caseloads and the status of progress for each of those clients. The system further serves as a monthly reporting device for all Youth Bureau offices and records much of the information required for Federal reporting.

The Inventory System (INV) maintains a listing of all non-perishable items throughout the Department of Youth Services and information relating to those items as required by both State and Federal officials.

With the addition of Intake and Probation responsibilities to the Department of Youth Services July 1, 1978, the two current client reporting systems (Juvenile Data Systems — JDS and Youth Bureau System — YBS) will become ineffective. To meet the growing needs of the Agency, a new information system is being designed to combine JDS, YBS and Intake and Probation. It will provide client tracking, management reporting and grant reporting on all clients served by the

Department of Youth Services, including all children processed through Intake and Probation, the Reception and Evaluation Center, Institutions, the Youth Bureau and Group Homes.

GRADUATE TRAINING PROGRAMS

The Department of Youth Services has developed a mutually profitable training relationship with the colleges and universities in South and North Carolina. The Agency is staffed by highly qualified people in the areas of psychiatry, psychology, social work, counseling, education and administration. Several of the staff members have earned doctoral degrees and almost all supervisors and administrators hold Master's Degrees. All professional personnel must have earned at least the Bachelor's Degree.

The Department feels that it has a responsibility to the universities and colleges of the State to assist in the professional education of individuals pursuing graduate and undergraduate training. At the same time, these programs serve as an attractive source of professional recruitment. Many individuals who have received part of their graduate training through cooperation of the Department of Youth Services have subsequently sought employment with the Agency.

In addition, research resources are offered through the Agency for all college levels under the control of the Research and Evaluation Unit and the major universities. This service has been utilized continually by students pursuing Masters and Doctoral degrees as well as undergraduates in related fields.

The Agency offers field supervision and training for Master's Degree Social Workers with the College of Social Work of the University of South Carolina. It also offers an internship and laboratory for counselors completing their Master's Degrees at the University of South Carolina. Undergraduates from Columbia College, S. C. State College and Allen University as well as the University of South Carolina, obtain valuable instruction and opportunity for observation and supervised practice in the Agency.

The Agency has also been receiving nationwide recognition for some of its efforts. Many professional people from other state agencies and out-of-state universities and colleges have corresponded with the Department of Youth Services seeking information about its procedures and locations. Several states have sent representatives to observe the ongoing programs.

FISCAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

The Fiscal Affairs Division is responsible for development of the agency budget, all accounting procedures, employee relations and train-

ing, and institutional and maintenance services. These responsibilities are delegated among the several sections of Fiscal Affairs which include: Accounting; Employee Relations and Training; Classification and Compensation; Institutional Services; and Building and Grounds.

Accounting

The Accounting Section of Fiscal Affairs is responsible for maintaining all financial records for the Department of Youth Services. With input from the various operating facilities, accounting develops the proposed State budget for the Department as well as budgeting services required by the State Budget and Control Board. Budgets are also prepared for the individual divisions of the Department and property cards on all new equipment purchased are maintained for inventory purposes.

Accounting also maintains records of all State appropriations, Federal Grants, revenues and disbursements of the Department. Applications for Federal Grants are reviewed for accuracy and an Indirect Cost Proposal is prepared for HEW to apply administrative costs to Federal budgets.

A series of fiscal reports, both State and Federal, indicating financial status, are made continuously throughout the year and an annual financial report for the entire agency is issued each fiscal year by the Section. In addition, Accounting is audited for fiscal accuracy and appropriate expenditures by a variety of monitoring agencies, including the State Auditor's Office, the South Carolina Legislative Audit Council, Federal auditors and the South Carolina Department of Social Services examiners.

The Accounting Section as part of the Division, works closely with the Personnel and Purchasing Sections to ensure a smooth flow of information and data necessary to perform all functions.

Employee Relations - Training

The Employee Relations Section aids in the planning, writing and reviewing of Administrative Policies and Procedures. These policies and procedures are reviewed with all new employees during a weekly orientation conducted by this section.

In addition to recruiting, interviewing and referring applicants for positions in compliance with the Affirmative Action Plan, the Employee Relations Section counsels with employees and supervisors in the area of job related problems. This Section also holds the responsibility of monitoring each level of the grievance and appeal procedure to assure compliance with state law.

The Training Section is responsible for the development, implementation and evaluation of in-service training for the Department of Youth

Services. In-service training programs and workshops are conducted or coordinated by this Section, often in cooperation with other State agencies. The Section also aids agency employees in planning programs for individual internal agency divisions.

Classification and Compensation

The Classification and Compensation Section is responsible for the administration of the two plans related to employees' positions and salaries. The Classification Plan is concerned with: all approved classes of positions; the allocation of each position to its proper class; the class specifications for all approved classes of position; and the policies and procedures governing the administration of the Plan. The Compensation Plan includes the official Classification Listing, the official pay schedule, and the policies and procedures of the Pay Plan.

This Section works in close coordination not only with other units of the Fiscal Affairs Division, but with all other Divisions of the Agency to ensure maximum service.

Institutional Services

The Institutional Services Section of the Fiscal Affairs Division is charged with the responsibility of administering the Food Service, Central Purchasing, Laundry and Warehouse and Supply operations for the Agency. This Section was developed to centralize these inter-related subsystems to facilitate, coordinate and optimize the delivery of consistent service to the various agency locations.

The Food Service Program consists of three facilities located at each institutional unit. The facility located at John G. Richards Campus has been enlarged to accommodate a satellite feeding system to the Birchwood Campus. The responsibility of the program is to provide well balanced, nutritional meals to the agency's institutionalized population.

Central Purchasing is responsible for the procurement of all agency commodities, supplies and equipment funded by State appropriations. All procedures are designed to accomplish the centralization of purchasing activities. In this manner the identification of department needs can be established and the priority, utility and benefit of purchase can be examined for optimum satisfaction as well as maintaining a control system for accurate reporting.

Three laundry facilities are operated by the Central Laundry Section, one facility at each institution. These facilities are responsible for cleaning and repairing all students' clothing and the flatwork for each unit.

High consumption items used by the agency have been identified by the Central Warehouse and Supply Section which uses its mass purchas-

ing power to supply the agency at the lowest possible cost. All items are ordered and distributed by the Section.

Buildings and Grounds

The primary functions of the Buildings and Grounds Section include the maintenance of all buildings and equipment of the Department in good state; caring for the grounds and keeping all automotive vehicles assigned to the agency in safe and economical operating condition.

In addition, the Section also maintains a sufficient swine, beef and dairy herds to provide agency meat and dairy needs of a quality approved by the State Health Department. Approximately six hundred acres of farm and pasture land are operated to supply feed for this livestock.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

The Professional Services Council of the South Carolina Department of Youth Services is composed of upper and middle management staff whose main concern is the core delivery of strategic services to students in the institutional division of the agency. The Council is comprised of:

- Deputy Director for Professional Services
- Deputy Director for Institutional Services
- Assistant Deputy Director for Institutional Services

- Superintendent of Educational Resources
- Supervisor of Instructions
- Chief Psychologist
- Chief Psychiatrist
- Supervisor of Public Safety Division
- Supervisor of Chaplaincy
- Supervisor of Recreation Services
- Assistant Deputy Director of Fiscal Affairs
- Unit Coordinator of Reception and Evaluation Center
- Unit Coordinator of Willow Lane School
- Unit Coordinator of John G. Richards School
- Unit Coordinator of Birchwood Campus

The Professional Services Council (PSC) meets twice monthly and addresses itself to the creation, delivery, monitoring, and execution of both treatment and supportive services for the students housed on the agency's four campuses. The Council actively pursues realistic solutions to management problems inherent in the melding of a wide range of professional services, together with the necessary supportive services which are required to produce a unified and consistent array of re-

habilitative systems offered to our students. The Council also undertakes studies of the effectiveness of various components of both treatment and supportive systems. All treatment programs on each of the four campuses must be approved by this Council. The Professional Services Council also recommends to the State Director necessary changes in the area of agency policy, additional administrative guidelines, and needs for changes in the organizational structure.

The array of professional services is detailed in the individual service descriptions that follow.

EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

The Department of Youth Services is a legally constituted school district. The school program provides a wide assortment of educational experiences including elementary and secondary work and vocational training. Financial support is received from the Elementary and Secondary Education Act administered through the State Department of Education from the Vocational Education Act as well as general support through Agency appropriations.

The agency employs ninety-eight full-time teachers to operate the school programs in the three institutions and the residential Reception and Evaluation Center. All teachers have a Bachelor's Degree, and are certified in their respective fields. Approximately 20% of the staff have Master's Degrees and an additional 20% are actively involved in graduate work.

An academic program which meets the state standards established for this agency has been implemented in all of the Agency's operating facilities, including the Reception and Evaluation Center. These programs include basic education in math, English, social sciences, and science. The academic programs are grouped into three categories: basic educational skills for students not returning to public schools, Carnegie unit courses for students planning to return to public schools, and the GED preparation courses for older students not planning to return to public schools.

When a student is committed to one of the institutions, he is tested and evaluated by the school personnel and then placed in a program that is commensurate with his functioning ability. The student is then able to progress at his own pace. The Education Department of the Agency is now in the process of developing a continuous progress educational program that will be self-paced for grades one through twelve.

The vocational education program in the Agency has been expanded and now includes fourteen trade courses, which are as follows: Carpentry, Brick Masonry, Small Engine Repair, Auto Mechanics, General Electricity, Welding, Appliance Repair, Auto Body and Fender Repair,

Graphic Arts, Industrial Sewing, Nurses Aide, Horticulture, Plumbing and Pipefitting.

One of the newest aspects of the educational program in the Agency is the driver's education course. Located on the campus of Birchwood School, the equipment for this program was purchased by a grant from the Highway Safety Act in cooperation with the State Department of Education. The facilities will be used by the students of both Birchwood and Willow Lane.

MEDICAL SERVICES

Medical services for the Department of Youth Services are maintained by the Division of Medical and Psychiatric Services and serve the entire agency, including the institutions and Youth Bureau. This Division, supervised by a full-time Adolescent Psychiatrist, consists of a diagnostic section and clinical services section.

The diagnostic section performs over 2,000 physical examinations and evaluations per year for the Reception and Evaluation Center. This medical evaluation consists of a complete physical examination including eye examination and screening for hearing losses as well. All laboratory studies pertaining to communicable diseases are also carried out on every student. On referral from Psychological Services, psychiatric examinations are carried out when requested or when identified as being needed.

The clinical services include the operating of a Unitary Infirmary on a 24 hour basis which is staffed by seven R.N. and L.P.N.s and an R.N. nursing supervisor. Medical services, both diagnostic and clinical, are provided to the Department through two qualified general practitioners and general surgeons on a bi-weekly or weekly basis, in addition to the psychiatrist. The infirmary handles all normal sicknesses and injuries, including emergency care and screening of students prior to their being referred to other medical centers. Approximately 800 children are seen on sick call or for various medical needs each month by this facility.

In 1977-78, the division will be instituting a complete dental program in which a full time dentist and dental assistant will be working adjacent to the present Unitary Infirmary. Eventually, their responsibilities will include more dental hygiene and prosthesis work as well as providing for on-going education in effective oral hygiene training for all students.

This division also performs services, on request, for referrals from the Family Courts and other governmental agencies throughout the state that send juvenile offenders to the Department for specialized diagnostic evaluations. Occasionally, the psychiatrist is also called to testify in court as a qualified expert witness in cases involved within the Department.

PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES

The Psychological Services Division of the Department of Youth Services is composed of a Chief Psychologist, two full time psychologists, three part-time psychologists, a psychometrist and a psychometric assistant. The staff is housed at the Reception and Evaluation Center and is responsible for the provision of proper psychological evaluation of all students who are temporarily committed to the Center as well as those committed to the institutional division of the agency — the objectives being identification, evaluation and recommendations for treatment of the problems and disabilities of both the adjudicated juvenile offender and the institutionalized offender.

Whereas the needs of the Reception and Evaluation Center, approximately 2,000 students per year, are essentially diagnostics and treatment recommendations to be returned to court, the institutional division, approximately 750 students, requires psychological assessment geared toward program planning and development. To meet these diverse needs of the agency, Psychological Services coordinates with administrative heads of all departments within the agency and attempts to facilitate programs that involve mentally ill, emotionally ill and mentally retarded students. The staff also acts as a liaison for the agency with the appropriate counterparts of the South Carolina Department of Mental Retardation and the South Carolina Department of Mental Health in coordinating treatment needs for both those students who will require services upon leaving the institution as well as those in the institutionalized population.

Internally, a psychometric screening procedure is utilized to assist in differentiating those who are in most need of indepth psychological assessment from those who would not be considered priority referrals. All students who come in contact with our agency are administered this battery of tests and through an interdisciplinary approach the cases are reviewed and services are initiated, ranging from a brief summary of psychometric data to a full scale evaluation involving a wide range of clinical instruments and approaches.

In addition to the provision of these services, this division maintains involvement in the areas of training and consultant services agency-wide. In view of the number of adolescents who come in contact with the Department of Youth Services, these functions afford a vehicle for rendering, in a limited fashion, some services to all.

RECREATIONAL SERVICES

The Recreation Department is responsible for recreation programs (general and therapeutic) for all institutionalized students assigned to

the Department of Youth Services. Recreational activities are scheduled throughout the week and during the weekend.

General Recreational Programs include sports and games, arts and crafts, drama, music and dance, special events, nature lore and outings, clubs and social adjustment activities. The General Recreational Programs are designed not only to fill leisure or unstructured time, but also are planned to foster learning experiences in order to teach skills and habits that are necessary in the habilitation or rehabilitation of the students.

Therapeutic or prescribed recreation programs are for individuals or small groups with specific needs. These programs are designed with input from treatment teams to accomplish particular goals or alter certain behaviors. At present, all treatment teams have recreational representation.

All recreational programs are under the direction of the Supervisor of Recreational Services and all programs are delivered by college trained Recreation Specialists. The recreation staff has also been enlarged by a VISTA Grant. With the increase in staff, programs and services have increased in quantity and quality.

RELIGIOUS AND VOLUNTEER SERVICES

The Department of Youth Services offers a comprehensive Volunteer and Religious Program for its children. Under the direction of the supervising Chaplain, full-time religious leaders are employed in all institutional facilities including the Reception and Evaluation Center. All Chaplains are graduates of a seminary school and have received specialized clinical training in working with the emotionally disturbed child.

Each child is afforded a wide range of individually elected religious services. These include not only formal church services on the campus but opportunities for a child to attend religious programs of his choice in the community. The Chaplain also maintains a close liaison with the child's religious advisor in the community and assists in helping the child to a long term adjustment when he returns to the community religious sector.

The Chaplain supervises a wide spectrum volunteer program. Volunteers who are recruited from many sources in the community, are carefully screened and must attend orientation and instructional meetings under the supervision of the Chaplain. They assist in both recreational and religiously oriented services.

A special project which has been implemented is the Big Brother or foster parent program. This program has been most effective in that a

child relates on a one-to-one basis to a volunteer in his home or in a community church.

In addition, one church denomination sponsors a project each year of placing Summer Missionaries with the Department. Many of these Summer Student Missionaries, who assist the Chaplains in the religious program, are studying to be counselors, social workers, psychologists and ministers, motivated by their interest in working with young people. Therefore the internship program provides valuable in-training experience for the student missionaries as well as being of great benefit to the institutionalized youth.

S. C. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT

YOUTH SERVICES FACILITY

The Vocational Rehabilitation Unit is anticipating increased and better service to students as a result of its recent centralization and addition of personnel to its staff. During Fiscal Year 1976-1977, all Vocational Rehabilitation personnel were moved to a central location at the Birchwood Campus, allowing personnel to be more readily accessible to all students. Additional personnel has been employed, including three counselors, two secretaries and a supervisor, resulting in a lower caseload ratio and more intensive service to each student. Although these changes have occurred only in the past six months, the need for more extensive physical restoration services has already been identified and is reflected in the accompanying statistical data. A speech and hearing therapist serving two days per week has also been added to the staff. This phase of the program aids in identifying needs of the students which can be met in the community as well as providing therapy for the more severe cases while they are in the institution.

Another projected innovative program is the Personal Achievement Skills Training (PAST) which will be operated by the Vocational Rehabilitation staff in conjunction with a student's social studies. This program is geared toward personal growth and interaction and values clarification. The program will operate three days a week with the remaining days spent in the World of Work Program which develops job seeking and job maintaining skills.

**S. C. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT
YOUTH SERVICES FACILITY
YEAR-END REPORT**

July 1, 1976 through June 30, 1977

Total Cases dealt with in fiscal year 1976-77	646
Total Cases Transferred Out	361
Cases to carry over in fiscal year 77-78	205

Off-Campus Placement

a. Midlands Center	8
b. Workshop	16
c. University of South Carolina	4
d. Midlands Technical Education College	3
e. Denmark Technical Education College	2
f. Beaufort Technical Education College	1
g. Nurse's Aide Training	22
h. Off-Campus Employment	5
i. Benedict College	1
j. Fairfield University of Hair Design	1

Medical

a. Urological Examination	1
b. Optometry Examination	31
c. Glasses	17
d. Dental Examination	20
e. Dental Work	11
f. Vascular Consultation	1
g. Cardiology Examination	1
h. Dermatological Examination	1
i. Otology Consultation	5
j. Ophthalmological Consultation	5
k. Medical Office visits	6
l. Surgery, Outpatient	4
m. Speech Evaluation	15
n. X-rays	6
o. Orthopedic Consultation	10
p. Optician Services (glass eye)	1
q. ENT Examination	1

Psychological

a. Psychological Examination & Testing	14
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Miscellaneous

a. Transportation	30
b. Maintenance	39
c. Personal & Social Adjustment Training Group	3
d. Room & Board	16
e. GED (General Equivalency Diploma)	16
f. SAT (Scholastic Aptitude Test)	4
g. Miscellaneous (prescriptions filled, physical therapy, repair of glasses, repair dentures)	5
h. Uniforms & Work Clothes	15

All necessary equipment, books, uniforms, linens, maintenance money, etc, were provided all students in any off-campus placement.

Table I

TOTAL AGENCY

Five Year Comparison of Admissions and Discharges

Due to the closing of the South Carolina School for Boys in September, 1976, there were no new admissions to the unit during fiscal year 1976-1977. New admissions for the three remaining residential schools decreased by 18.06% totally from those of last year. However, the transfers made from the South Carolina School for Boys to the remaining institutions are not included in these figures. Admissions to the Reception and Evaluation Center only represent those youth actually processed through the Center and do not include those children that were "attached" or "holding."

A considerable increase in the number accepted by the Youth Bureau Division was evident during the past fiscal year as compared with the previous years. This was due chiefly to the increased number of Youth Bureau offices, since during the past fiscal year, 21 new Youth Bureau offices were opened. Total cases accepted by the Youth Bureau increased by 707 during the past year. Those cases accepted at the non-residential diagnostic centers in Charleston and the Greenville Region are included in the figure. The latter regional diagnostic centers were phased out during October, 1976.

Facility	Admissions					Discharges				
	FY '73	FY '74	FY '75	FY '76	FY '77	FY '73	FY '74	FY '75	FY '76	FY '77
Residential Reception and Evaluation Center (Columbia)	1,046	1,654	1,794	1,630	1,633	1,718	1,971	1,790	1,841	2,094
Residential Schools ...	642	804	791	803	658*	752	633	816	960	1,057
Youth Bureau	415	1,069	1,802	2,368	3,075	29	794	1,343	2,534	2,080

* This number reflects new admissions. It does not account for those youth transferred from South Carolina School for Boys.

Table II
TOTAL AGENCY
Average Daily Population

Table II provides the average daily population figures for the different residential schools and Youth Bureau offices for both Fiscal Year 1976 and 1977. John G. Richards School continues to be the most heavily populated residential school, while the Charleston Youth Bureau and Diagnostic Center also continues to have the highest population of any of the Youth Bureau Offices. The average daily institutional population declined by 25 or 4% in Fiscal Year 1977 from that of the previous Fiscal Year. It should be noted that with the closing of the S. C. School for Boys by September, 1976, its population was gradually discharged or shifted to other facilities and no new admissions were made to that school in Fiscal Year 1977.

Facility	Average Daily Population FY 1976	Average Daily Population FY 1977
Reception and Evaluation Center	141	159
INSTITUTIONS		
Birchwood Campus (Intensive Care Units) ...	103	137
John G. Richards School	195	241
Willow Lane School	138	209
S. C. School for Boys	176	
Subtotal Institutions	612	587
YOUTH BUREAUS		
Abbeville Youth Bureau	0*	7
Aiken Youth Bureau	0*	33
Allendale Youth Bureau	0*	6
Anderson Diagnostic (phased out)	22	4
Anderson Youth Bureau	64	156
Bamberg Youth Bureau	0*	9
Barnwell Youth Bureau	0*	4
Beaufort Youth Bureau	3	29
Berkeley Youth Bureau	0*	21
Charleston Youth Bureau and Diagnostic ...	251	391
Cherokee Youth Bureau	6	14
Chester Youth Bureau	4	17
Colleton Youth Bureau	0*	8
Columbia Youth Bureau	106	146
Dorchester Youth Bureau	0*	17
Edgefield Youth Bureau	0*	10
Fairfield Youth Bureau	0*	16
Georgetown Youth Bureau	0*	2
Greenville Diagnostic (phased out)	16	3
Greenville Youth Bureau	140	220
Greenwood Youth Bureau	33	55
Hampton Youth Bureau	0*	5
Horry Youth Bureau	0*	9
Kershaw Youth Bureau	0*	22

Facility	Average Daily Population FY 1976	Average Daily Population FY 1977
Lancaster Youth Bureau	6	15
Laurens Youth Bureau	20	68
Lee Youth Bureau	0*	3
Lexington Youth Bureau	10	87
McCormick Youth Bureau	0*	3
Newberry Youth Bureau	0*	3
Oconee Youth Bureau	5	19
Pickens Youth Bureau	0*	35
Rock Hill Youth Bureau	65	73
Saluda Youth Bureau	0*	6
Spartanburg Youth Bureau	102	118
Sumter Youth Bureau	0*	24
Union Youth Bureau	6	25
Williamsburg Youth Bureau	0*	4
Subtotal Youth Bureaus	859	1,687
TOTAL AGENCY	1,612	2,433

* Not open during Fiscal Year 1976.

JUVENILE INSTITUTIONAL DIVISION

The Juvenile Institutional Division operates four major units. One is a short-term facility, the Reception and Evaluation Center, which receives children temporarily committed for a period not to exceed 45 days for diagnostic evaluation prior to court disposition. Three other institutions are maintained for children committed for indeterminate and determinate periods: John G. Richards for older males; Willow Lane, a co-educational facility, serving the entire female population and younger males; and Birchwood, a newly constructed facility which provides special intensive services in both closed and open settings to male offenders who are severely emotionally disturbed or committed with determinate sentences.

The operating philosophy of the Department of Youth Services and, therefore, that of the Juvenile Institutional Division, is geared toward social and educational rehabilitation rather than punitive penal correctional methods. This philosophy is reflected in the existence of both minimally and maximally secure settings. A constant awareness that the Department serves children is promoted, and to this end, a wide range of therapeutic programs in each of the institutional facilities is provided, including psychological, psychiatric, social, educational, pre-vocational, recreational, religious and medical services. In addition, a number of children obtain additional services off campus including part-time jobs, education, volunteer services, vocational training, cultural enrichment and weekend or evening passes.

Each child's treatment program is administered by an interdisciplinary treatment team, chaired by a social worker. Programs for the client

are individualized to the child's rehabilitative needs as much as possible; efforts are directed toward integrating the rehabilitated youth back into his community as soon as possible with the best interests of society and the child being of paramount importance.

Nevertheless, the fact that many children, who are institutionalized at the Agency's facilities, may recidivate as adults cannot be ignored. Rehabilitative efforts, in many cases, are last ditch attempts to intervene in an ongoing criminal career for many hard core delinquents. Since the diversionary program of the Agency has hopefully eliminated many of the moderately involved juveniles, the residual group who are institutionalized subsequently have a much poorer prognosis for success in an open society.

PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

The functions of the Public Safety Division include: perimeter security of the institutions; internal security; investigations; employee identification and background; student identification; mail and distribution; transportation; and communication.

Members of the Division provide twenty-four hour perimeter surveillance of the institutions and property. The Division has also established a positive relationship with the surrounding community in an effort to promote public relations.

Several mobile patrol radio units function continuously on physical security of the campuses and respond to apprehension of runaway students from the institutions and trespassers on school property.

The Identification Section of the Public Safety Division fingerprints and photographs all students at intake to the Department. The records of students referred to the Reception and Evaluation Center, but not returned to the Department by the Courts are retained for one year and then destroyed. Suspense files are maintained on students committed to one of the institutions and are also kept for one year after discharge. The records are then destroyed unless a revocation occurs.

This section also provides employee identification cards for all personnel when first employed as well as provides information for the Department when necessary.

The Public Safety Division receives an average of fifty to sixty requests for transportation per twenty-four hour/seven day period. The formation of a transportation section has been proposed to alleviate the problem of a reduced number of security officers available due to the transportation demands.

A more effective communications system for the institution has also been proposed and a system which would incorporate the Youth Bureau Division of the Department. Such systems would enable the Public Safety Division to provide better service.

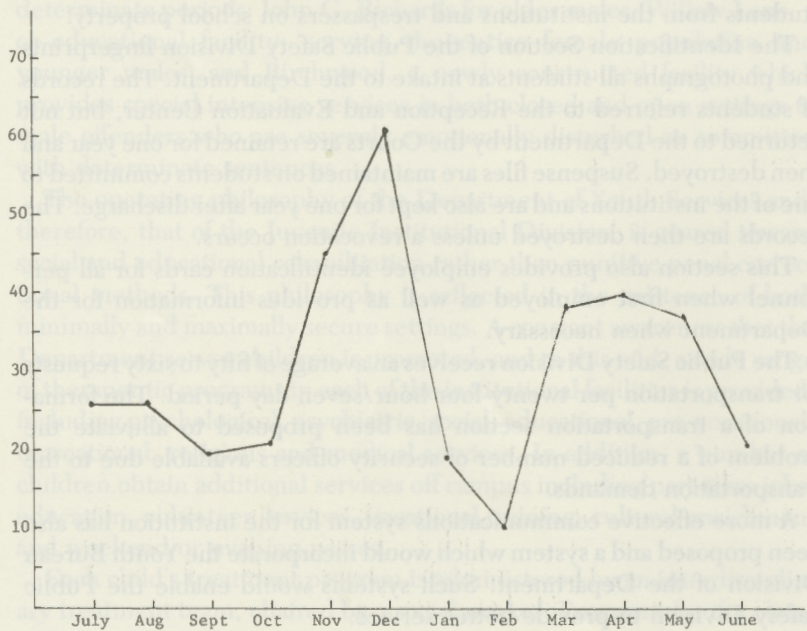
The following table summarizes runaway incidences as reported by the Public Safety Division in terms of facility. Willow Lane School accounted for the highest number of runaway incidences. During the entire fiscal year, the agency experienced 367 runaway incidences of which 142 involved runaway repeaters.

Facility	Runaways
John G. Richards	121
S. C. School for Boys	4
Willow Lane School	128
Birchwood (ICU)	20
Reception and Evaluation Center	37
Group Homes	56
Charleston Authority (Civil)	1
	<hr/> 367

Runaway Repeaters 142

SUMMARY OF RUNAWAYS
1976-1977

The following graph summarizes runaway incidences as reported by the Public Safety Division in terms of months. The highest number of incidences (60) occurred during December. February accounted for the least number of incidences (12).



RESIDENTIAL RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTER

The residential Reception and Evaluation Center of the Department of Youth Services in Columbia, offers a comprehensive diagnostic service for courts and other service agencies throughout the state. The majority of the children at the Center are temporarily committed by Family and General Sessions Courts after an adjudication hearing is completed. No child may be permanently committed to the Agency until he has undergone a diagnostic work-up and has been returned to the jurisdiction of the court for a final dispositional hearing. Any service agency may refer a child to this center on a volunteer basis for evaluation.

Services at the Reception and Evaluation Center include comprehensive medical and psychiatric examinations, including laboratory tests. In addition, each child receives psychological, educational and vocational assessments. Upon admission to the Center, each child is also interviewed by a clinically trained seminary chaplain who attempts to relate community religious resources to the needs of the client and while the child is in residence at the Center, he is offered recreational and religious services as well as other activities. In addition, he is placed in a school evaluatory environment in order that valuable classroom attendance credit is not lost.

The Agency provides for the child's physical and medical needs during his residency at the facility. Efforts are made to develop alternative community based treatment programs that may aid the child in his adjustment without requiring long term institutionalization. Interagency cooperation and mobilization of services through social work techniques are important tools in establishing a realistic and feasible treatment plan.

Table III
RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTER
TOTAL ADMISSIONS

More than three-fourths (76.67%) of the juveniles admitted to the Reception and Evaluation Center during fiscal year 1976-1977 were commitments from the Family Courts of the state. The Probate Courts committed 19.54% of the total.

Referral or Commitment Source	Number of Admissions	Percentage
Family Court	1252	76.67
Probate Court	319	19.54
General Sessions Court	16	0.98

Referral or Commitment Source	Number of Admissions	Percentage
Civil and Criminal Court	34	2.08
Court of Common Pleas	1	0.06
Circuit Court	11	0.67
Total Admissions	1633	100.00
Attached	380	
Holding	139	
Juvenile Placement & Aftercare		
Conditional Release Revocation	53	
	572	

Table IV

**RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTER
DISTRIBUTION OF ADMISSIONS BY AGE, RACE AND SEX**

Males accounted for the majority (73.61%) of the juveniles admitted to the Reception and Evaluation Center during fiscal year 1976-1977. Whites and Non-Whites were more evenly distributed within the population. Whites accounted for 57.93% of the Total while Non-Whites accounted for 42.07%. The average age of youths committed was 14.6 years. The modal age was 15 years accounting for approximately 30% of the total.

Age	White Males	White Females	Non-White Males	Non-White Females	Totals
8			1		1
9					0
10	5		10		15
11	16	1	20	1	38
12	29	11	38	10	88
13	57	27	63	20	167
14	123	84	95	39	341
15	196	95	150	43	484
16	235	54	146	46	481
17	13		5		18
Total	674	272	528	159	1633

Percentage of Males 73.61%

Percentage of Females 26.39%

Percentage of Whites 57.93%

Percentage of Non-Whites 42.07%

Table V

**RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTER
DISTRIBUTION OF OFFENSES BY RACE AND SEX**

The distribution of offenses reflected in Tables V and VI is based on *the number of offenses for which the individual cases were admitted*. Since juveniles committed to the Department of Youth Services are often committed for multiple offenses, there are more offenses shown in these two tables than individuals reflected in the previous tables.

Incorrigibility, runaway, grand larceny and truancy were the four most frequent occurring offenses. The majority of those charged with incorrigibility were white males. White females accounted for the majority of those charged with runaway.

CRIMINAL OFFENSES

Offense	White Males	White Females	Non-White Males	Non-White Females	Totals
Arson	13	1	6	1	21
Assault	40	9	63	20	132
Auto Theft	43	12	30	2	87
Breaking and Entering	138	3	96	5	242
Burglary	4	0	0	0	4
Custody Problem	13	0	9	1	23
Disorderly Conduct	10	12	18	7	47
Drug Charge	47	14	8	2	71
DUI	4	1	0	0	5
Drunkennes	17	4	6	0	27
Forgery	8	3	9	2	22
Grand Larceny	145	7	104	2	258
Housebreaking	84	5	57	2	148
Manslaughter	0	0	2	0	2
Murder	0	0	1	0	1
Parole Violation	8	6	14	3	31
Petty Larceny	103	5	112	19	239
Stolen Goods	5	0	6	0	11
Weapons Charge	7	1	11	2	21
Probation Violation	70	40	39	10	159
Rape-Forcible	1	0	9	0	10
Rape-Statutory	2	0	0	0	2
Robbery	20	0	19	0	39
Sex Offense	7	0	8	0	15
Shoplifting	12	3	47	16	78
Traffic Offense	18	2	3	0	23
Trespassing	8	4	15	1	28
Vandalism	60	6	39	2	107
Other*	6	3	6	3	18

Offense	STATUS OFFENSES				
	White	White	Non-White	Non-White	Totals
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Possession of alcoholic					
Beverages	0	1	0	0	1
Incorrigible	136	107	71	74	388
Runaway	83	134	21	42	280
Truancy	88	69	63	38	258

* Other includes the following: obscene phone calls, neglect, resisting arrest, contempt of court, safecracking, blackmail, littering, breach of peace, prostitution, kidnapping, and aiding prisoners escape.

Table VI
RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTER
DISTRIBUTION OF OFFENSES BY AGE

Table VI reveals the distribution of offenses by age of those juveniles admitted to the Reception and Evaluation Center during fiscal year 1976-1977. Again, *the figures in this table reflect offenses and not individuals.*

The distribution of offenses by age suggests that more of those charged with grand larceny and housebreaking were 16 years of age. However the modal age of those charged with status offenses such as incorrigibility and runaway was 15 years.

Offense	Under									Totals
	10	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Arson				2	3	8	4	4		21
• Assault			3	7	15	23	37	46	1	132
• Auto Theft			1	3	7	15	24	36	1	87
• Breaking and Entering		2	10	12	23	48	72	70	5	242
Burglary							3	1		4
Custody Problem				2		1	5	15		23
Disorderly Conduct				1	5	5	14	22		47
Drug Charge				1	2	12	28	28		71
DUI							3	1	1	5
Drunkenness					1	3	7	16		27
Forgery				2	2	4	6	8		22
• Grand Larceny	1	4	9	17	24	43	76	81	3	258
Housebreaking		1	4	6	19	21	47	48	2	148
Manslaughter								2		2
• Murder								1		1
Parole Violation			1		3	2	8	15	2	31
Petty Larceny		5	10	20	30	45	61	63	5	239
Stolen Goods				1		1	3	5	1	11
Weapons Charge					3	3	8	7		21
Probation Violation			2	3	14	40	53	42	5	159
Rape-Forcible					2	2	3	3		10
Rape-Statutory								2		2

Offense	Under									Totals
	10	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Robbery				2	2	6	14	14	1	39
Sex Offense						3	6	6		15
Shoplifting	1	1	2	7	9	19	22	16	1	78
Traffic						2	7	13	1	23
Trespassing			1	1	4	8	9	4	1	28
Vandalism		2	8	6	15	20	25	30	1	107
Other*	1			3		1	5	8		18

STATUS OFFENSES

Possession of alcoholic Beverages							1			1
Incorrigible		3	9	30	43	90	119	93	1	388
Runaway		3	3	12	23	82	93	63	1	280
Truancy		3	10	12	34	76	76	47		258

* Other: obscene phone calls, neglect, resisting arrest, contempt of court, safecracking, blackmail, littering, breach of peace, prostitution, kidnapping, and aiding prisoners escape.

Table VII

RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTER DISTRIBUTION OF ADMISSIONS BY RACE, SEX AND COUNTY OF ORIGIN

Table VII reflects the distribution of admissions by race, sex and county by total admissions and by percentage of juvenile population (10-16 years) committed. For each county, there is a considerable difference between the rankings of the counties in terms of juveniles committed and the percentages of their population committed. For example, Charleston ranks first in the total number of juveniles committed to the Reception and Evaluation Center but ranks 16 in terms of the percentage of its juvenile population committed. The population figures are estimates provided by the Research and Evaluation Unit and include juveniles between the ages of 10 and 16 only. Children outside this age group accounted for a very small percentage of the total committed and therefore the 10-16 year age range was used as a base.

County	White Males	White Females	Non-White Males	Non-White Females	Total Admissions From County	Rank By Admissions From County	County's Estimated Juvenile Population	% Of County's Juveniles Committed	Rank By Percent County's Juveniles
Abbeville	3		5		8	30	2,724	.29	28
Aiken	18	5	11	1	35	16	13,420	.26	29
Allendale	2	1	2		5	33	1,364	.37	23
Anderson	48	19	17	4	88	3	14,119	.62	9
Bamberg	8	1	7	3	19	25	2,430	.78	4
Barnwell	3	3	1	2	9	29	2,631	.34	25
Beaufort	13	5	8	2	28	19	7,106	.39	21
Berkeley	33	20	1		54	8	10,858	.50	14
Calhoun		1	2		3	34	1,750	.17	34
Charleston	47	29	62	25	163	1	36,619	.45	17
Cherokee	9	1	7	2	19	25	5,081	.37	23
Chester	11	3	11	1	26	21	4,209	.62	10
Chesterfield	12	3	11	1	27	20	5,162	.52	13
Clarendon				1	1	35	4,325	.02	35
Colleton	10	2	12	7	31	18	4,347	.71	8
Darlington	21	12	27	8	68	6	8,209	.83	3
Dillon	1		7	2	10	28	4,888	.20	32
Dorchester	23	10	4	3	40	13	5,488	.73	7
Edgefield	3		16	5	24	23	2,474	.97	2
Fairfield	4	1	1		6	32	3,116	.19	33
Florence	21	8	19	7	55	7	13,440	.41	20
Georgetown	10	2	6	2	20	24	5,399	.37	23
Greenville	56	7	36	11	110	2	33,241	.33	26
Greenwood	13	5	11	4	33	17	6,782	.49	15
Hampton	1	3	2	1	7	31	2,338	.30	27

Horry	18	8	9	1	36	15	10,450	.34	25
Jasper	2	2	1		5	33	1,920	.26	29
Kershaw	16	11	10	2	39	14	5,102	.76	5
Lancaster	20	10	13	4	47	10	6,301	.75	6
Laurens	16	2	7		25	22	6,649	.38	22
Lee	1		5	1	7	31	3,204	.22	31
Lexington	35	7	4	1	47	10	13,339	.35	24
McCormick	4		2	1	7	31	1,285	.54	12
Marion	4	1	11	1	17	26	4,461	.38	22
Marlboro	8	2	7	2	19	25	4,397	.43	18
Newberry	3	4	9	1	17	26	3,706	.46	16
Oconee	28	7			35	16	5,573	.63	9
Orangeburg	14	9	38	7	68	6	10,873	.63	9
Pickens	25	8	5	3	41	12	7,417	.55	11
Richland	18	5	44	5	72	5	28,832	.25	30
Saluda	3		7	3	13	27	2,105	.62	9
Spartanburg	33	20	19	8	80	4	23,268	.34	25
Sumter	16	4	16	10	46	11	13,036	.35	24
Union	20	11	13	5	49	9	4,060	1.21	1
Williamsburg	6	2	11	6	25	22	5,603	.45	17
York	14	18	11	6	49	9	11,797	.42	19
Totals	674	272	528	159	1,633		374,898	.44	

Table VIII
RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTER
DISCHARGES

The majority of those juveniles discharged from the Reception and Evaluation Center during fiscal year 1976-1977 were returned to the courts for final disposition. Those who were discharged as intra-agency transfers were transferred directly to another unit of the agency after their evaluation. The inter-agency transfers went to other agencies or programs.

Returned to Court	1,553
Intra-Agency Transfers	493
Inter-Agency Transfers	48
Totals	2,094

Table IX
RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTER
ANALYSIS OF FINAL STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS

Table IX provides an analysis of the final staff recommendations for the juveniles discharged from the Reception and Evaluation Center and returned to the courts for final dispositions. Many of the cases have multiple recommendations. Almost half of the recommendations (48%) were for probation. Some of those recommended for probation may have also been recommended for additional community programs. Those recommended for commitment to the residential schools accounted for about 6% of the final staff recommendations.

Recommendation	Number of Recommendations	Percentage
Commitment to DYS Residential		
School	98	5.97
Foster Placement	70	4.26
Community Program	7	0.43
Vocational School	2	0.12
Opportunity School	17	1.04
Department of Mental Retardation	13	0.79
Youth Bureau	63	3.84
Probation	790	48.08
Job Corps	5	0.31
Family Services	2	0.12
Department of Mental Health	109	6.63
Department of Social Services	93	5.66

Recommendation	Number of Recommendations	Percentage
Department of Vocational Rehabilitation	86	5.23
Group Home (up to 15 residents)	14	0.85
Group Home (more than 15 residents)	99	6.03
Drug/Alcohol Rehabilitation Program	15	0.91
Suspended Commitment	101	6.15
Children's Home	26	1.58
Horizon House	2	0.12
Gaston House	3	0.18
Morris Village	8	0.49
Tara Hall	3	0.18
Shriners Hospital	1	0.06
Army	1	0.06
John de la Howe	2	0.12
Alston Wilkes	1	0.06
Midlands Center	5	0.31
Military School	2	0.12
State Hospital	2	0.12
Other	3	0.18
TOTALS	1,643	100.00

JOHN G. RICHARDS SCHOOL

John G. Richards School is located on Broad River Road in Columbia. The daily average population of the school is approximately 240 male students between the ages of 15 and 17, who have been judicially committed. Students come from all areas of South Carolina. The campus philosophy is primarily geared toward providing an open campus atmosphere and treatment program designed to give the student an opportunity to develop control of impulsive behavior, delay immediate gratification and move toward developing long term goals and responsible behavior that can easily be transferred back to the community. In this way, it is hoped that the student can become a positive, functional individual with the opportunity of realizing his potential and no longer prone to socially maladaptive behavior.

John G. Richards school utilizes a multi-disciplinary approach, drawing from the staff represented by such disciplines as education, social work, psychology, vocational rehabilitation, recreation, religion and medicine. Community resources, including an active volunteer program, are also tapped in order to provide an overall treatment program that is geared to each individual student based upon his particular

assessed needs. The student's treatment team plans his program and monitors his progress throughout his stay on campus. Each student is assigned an academic and vocational schedule based upon testing results and attends the centralized, co-educational high school serving the three major campuses.

The John G. Richards campus consists of an intake and special treatment dormitory, four forty-bed dormitories and one forty-bed pre-release dormitory. Students are assigned to different dormitories based upon their maturity level. Each dormitory is a separate unit staffed by a social worker, who is the Unit Supervisor, and three shifts of youth counselors who are permanently assigned to the dormitory in order to provide program continuity, consistency, and facilitate the development of rapport with the students, thereby aiding in counseling and problem solving. With the utilization of a multi-disciplinary approach in terms of formulating and implementing the student's treatment plan and working closely with each student to achieve these goals, it is felt that the student will return to the community much better equipped to handle and overcome his problems. Being able to cope with his problems will enable him to become a productive member of the community and will also lessen greatly the chances of his remaining in the juvenile justice system.

WILLOW LANE SCHOOL

Willow Lane School is located in Columbia on Broad River Road. Formerly a totally female facility, Willow Lane School is now co-educational, offering care to all females committed to the Department and to all male students age 14 and under. The average daily population of the school in the past fiscal year was 190 students. The school is operated as an open campus with students being assigned to cottages, staffed by youth counselors and a social worker. The cottages are divided into rooms shared by two to four students.

A broad program of educational experiences is made available to the students. These include vocational as well as academic courses. Every effort is made to keep students from falling behind in their work so that they will be able to return to public school upon release. In most cases, students progress rapidly, due to the more individualized instruction.

A basic philosophy of Willow Lane School is to reward good behavior rather than punish misconduct. Rewards include week-end passes, off-campus trips, and social activities depending on a student's willingness to be responsible for his own behavior. The Honor Roll programs presently in use have resulted from this philosophy.

Staff members from all areas of campus life work together in planning for students. Treatment teams are the focal point for the developing of a

plan for and with the student to help him in solving problems, in accomplishing of tasks, and in planning towards his/her return to the home community.

In developing the treatment plan, the staff's goal is to contribute to the child's mastery of prescribed tasks that will help him/her towards a more realistic self-esteem. The philosophy expressed there is that every student must have an opportunity to master experiences in interpersonal relationships, group living, the classroom and in social and recreational settings.

BIRCHWOOD CAMPUS

The Birchwood Campus, located on Broad River Road in Columbia, serves an average daily population of approximately 150 students, primarily 16 and 17 years of age. While the majority of the students committed to the Department of Youth Services are able to function adequately in an open campus setting and to participate in various academic and vocational programs with relatively little emphasis on fundamental personality change, there is a segment of this population, that might best be termed emotionally disturbed. These students, who display neurotic patterns of avoidance, severe character disorders, and explosive personalities, or whose behavior has not yet crystallized into a recognizable syndrome, although suffering relatively recent acute and chronic trauma, are placed on Birchwood Campus. In addition, Birchwood serves as a maximum security facility for those students committed with determinate sentences.

The Birchwood Campus program is predicated in behavioral principles and utilizes aspects of learning theory. The full program for students consists of three phases. The assumption is made and supported by research data that external control precedes and forms the foundation for internal control. Phase I, therefore, embodies a maximum amount of external control over the student's behavior. Phase II represents a decrease in the amount of external control and requires a simultaneous increase in the amount of internal control the student must manifest in order to complete this facet of the program. At Phase III, external control is kept to a minimum guidance level and the student is expected to demonstrate a responsible level of internal control over his behavior. In each phase, privileges are earned in keeping with the degree to which the student can demonstrate an ability to appropriately deal with the responsibility each privilege brings.

The counseling model for each phase is built upon the assumption of a health model, the quality of a relationship developed between the student and the counselor, and objectives which are reality-oriented and behaviorally based. The health model posits the need for the student to

bear responsibility for his own actions and to be able to determine the consequences of his own behavior. A lack of requisite personal-social skills and behaviors as opposed to an underlying pathology is presumed. The acquisition of these skills is readily fostered through the maximum use of operant conditioning techniques, behavioral contracting, group and individual counseling, and group and individual therapy.

During the student's six to nine month stay on the Birchwood Campus, maximum effort is directed toward assisting the student to acquire those behavioral qualities which are requisite for successful community re-entry. Emphasis is placed on sound personal hygiene, the development of appropriate student-peer and student-staff relationships, remedial education, the acquisition of non-technical work skills and the appropriate use of leisure time.

Table X
RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS
TOTAL ADMISSIONS

Total new admissions to the Agency's three residential schools, John G. Richards, Willow Lane and Birchwood Campus (ICU) numbered 658 during fiscal year 1976-1977. No new admissions were made to South Carolina School for Boys during this fiscal year. The total admissions to the individual units (963) include intra-agency transfers as well as new admissions.

Commitments from Family Courts accounted for 63.68% of the total new admissions. The next two largest sources of commitments were the probate Courts (15.05%) and the Department of Juvenile Placement and Aftercare (12.31%)

Committing Agencies	Residential Schools			Total	Percentage
	Willow Lane	John G. Richards	Birchwood (ICU)		
Family Court	140	265	14	419	63.68
Probate Court	55	42	2	99	15.05
General Sessions Court	5	9	22	36	5.47
Civil & Criminal Court	9	12	0	21	3.19
Court of Common Pleas	0	1	0	1	0.15
District/Circuit Court	0	0	1	1	0.15
Parole Revocations (JP&A)	43	34	4	81	12.31
Total new admissions					
to agency	252	363	43	658	100.00
Intra-Agency Transfers	144	47	114	305	
Total Admissions to individual units	396	410	157	963	

Table XI

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS DISTRIBUTION OF ADMISSIONS BY AGE, RACE, SEX

Table XI reflects the distribution to the residential schools by age, race and sex. This distribution includes transfers, not merely new admissions. Over four-fifths ($\frac{4}{5}$) of the total admissions were male and slightly more than half were non-whites. Fourteen, fifteen and sixteen year olds accounted for more than four-fifths ($\frac{4}{5}$) of the total admissions and only 130 juveniles or 13.5% of the total admissions were under 14 years of age. The average age of juveniles committed to residential schools during this fiscal year was 14.95 years.

Age	White Males	White Females	Non-White Males	Non-White Females	Totals	Percentage
10			3		3	0.31
11			5		5	0.52
12	6	1	18	2	27	2.80
13	31	10	47	7	95	9.87
14	60	10	99	17	186	19.32
15	102	29	113	17	261	27.10
16	158	24	132	16	330	34.27
17	28	1	22	2	53	5.50
18	1			2	3	0.31
TOTALS	386	75	439	63	963	100.00
Percentage	40.08%	7.79%	45.59%	6.54%	100.00%	
Percentage of Whites	47.87%					
Percentage of Non-Whites	52.13%					
Percentage of Males	85.67%					
Percentage of Females	14.33%					

Table XII

ADMISSIONS TO RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS DISTRIBUTION OF OFFENSES BY RACE AND SEX

The data in Table XII reflects *offenses and not individuals*. Many of the juveniles committed to the residential schools are committed on multiple charges, and this fact is reflected in this table. The most frequently occurring criminal offense was grand larceny while the most frequently occurring status offense was incorrigibility.

Both non-white and white males were committed most often for grand larceny. White females were committed most often for parole violations and non-white females for incorrigibility.

CRIMINAL OFFENSES

Offense	White Males	White Females	Non-White Males	Non-White Females	Totals
Arson	1		1	2	4
Assault	18	3	39	5	65
Attempted Housebreaking ..	3		3		6
Auto Theft	46	5	26	1	78
Breaking & Entering	67	1	64		132
Burglary	3		4		7
Contempt of Court	7		1		8
Disorderly Conduct	6		6	3	15
*Drug Charge	20	4	6		30
Drunk Driving	3				3
Drunkenness	3		3		6
Escapee	1		1		2
Forgery	5	2	3		10
Grand Larceny	87	2	84	4	177
Housebreaking	42		45	2	89
Malicious Mischief	2		3		5
Manslaughter	1			2	3
Murder	1		2		3
Parole Violation (Conditional Release)	23	23	28	7	81
Petty Larceny	36	3	52	1	92
Probation Violation	54	2	37	8	101
Rape (Forcible)	1		5		6
Rape (Statutory)	1				1
Resisting Arrest	4		6		10
Robbery	11		25		36
Sex Offense	4		2	1	7
Shoplifting	14	2	26	15	57
Stealing	3		3		6
Stolen Goods	3		4		7
Traffic Offense	10		2		12
Trespassing	4		7	2	13
Vandalism	15	3	19	3	40
Weapons Charge	1		5		6
**Other	13		11		24

STATUS OFFENSES

Curfew Violation	1				1
Incorrigible	59	19	66	32	176
Runaway	27	16	5	13	61
Truancy	22	12	21	11	66

* This category includes those charged with sniffing glue, paint, aromatic hydrocarbons, as well as those charged with using or vending illegal drugs.

** This category includes the following: attempted robbery, delinquent, safecracking, molesting, threatening assistant principal, fighting, pursesnatching, attempted theft, threatening with a knife, attempted rape, tampering with an auto, tampering with mail, suspended from school, unlawful use of credit cards, making unauthorized phone calls.

Table XIII

ADMISSIONS TO RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS DISTRIBUTION OF OFFENSES BY AGE

Table XIII presents the distribution of offenses for which juveniles were committed to the residential schools in terms of age. Again, the figures for this table reflect *offenses and not individuals*. Younger children appear to have been committed somewhat more frequently for status offenses than any other offenses.

CRIMINAL OFFENSES										
Offenses	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Total
Arson					2		2			4
Assault				3	14	13	29	6		65
Attempted										
Housebreaking						3	3			6
Auto Theft				2	7	31	30	7	1	78
Breaking & Ent.		1	4	12	22	35	54	4		132
Burglary					3	2	2			7
Contempt of Court						1	6	1		8
Disorderly Conduct					1	7	7			15
*Drug Charge				2	2	13	12		1	30
Drunk Driving						2	1			3
Drunkenness						2	4			6
Escapee							2			2
Forgery				2		1	7			10
Grand Larceny		1	6	11	23	49	76	11		177
Housebreaking		1	6	8	18	18	34	4		89
Malicious Mischief						1	2	2		5
Manslaughter							1		2	3
Murder						1	1	1		3
Parole Violation										
(Conditional release) ..				7	16	26	27	5		81
Petty Larceny			7	13	28	14	27	3		92
Probation Violation		1		8	13	35	38	6		101
Rape (forcible)						1	2	3		6
Rape (statutory)								1		1
Resisting Arrest						1	4	5		10
Robbery			1	3		8	19	5		36
Sex offense				1	3	2	1			7
Shoplifting		1	5	8	18	14	9	1	1	57
Stealing						4	2			6
Stolen Goods				1	2	3	1			7
Traffic Offense					1	7	4			12
Trespassing			2	2	2	3	4			13
Vandalism		1	2	4	8	11	14			40
Weapons Charge					3		3			6
**Other			1	1		10	11	1		24

STATUS OFFENSES

Offenses	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Total
Curfew Violation							1			1
Incorrigible	1		6	39	48	45	34	3		176
Runaway				6	5	23	23	4		61
Truancy		1		11	17	17	19	1		66

* This category includes those charged with sniffing glue, paint, aromatic hydrocarbons, as well as those charged with using or vending illegal drugs.

** This category includes the following: attempted robbery, delinquent, safecracking, threatening assistant principal, fighting, pursesnatching, attempted theft, threatening with a knife, attempted rape, tampering with auto, tampering with mail, suspended from school, molesting, unlawful use of credit cards, making unauthorized phone calls.

Table XIV

DISTRIBUTION OF ADMISSIONS TO RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS BY RACE, SEX AND COUNTY OF ORIGIN

Table XIV reflects the distribution of admissions to the residential schools by race, sex and county of origin. This table also includes two rankings for each county, one rank based on the total admissions and the other based on the percentage of the county's juveniles committed. The population figures were projected estimates derived from the 1970 census and include juveniles between the ages of 10 and 16. There are significant differences between the two rankings for each county in most cases. Charleston, for example, committed the largest number of juveniles to the residential schools, but ranks ninth in the percentage of its juvenile population committed. Children outside this age group accounted for a very small percentage of the total committed and therefore the 10-16 year age range was used as a base.

County	White Males	White Females	Non-White Males	Non-White Females	Total Admissions From County	Rank By Admissions From County	County's Estimated Juvenile Population	% of County's Juveniles Committed	Rank By Percent County's Juveniles
Abbeville			2		2	27	2,724	.07	26
Aiken	10	3	8		21	14	13,420	.16	20
Allendale	4	2			6	23	1,364	.44	3
Anderson	17	10	8	1	36	6	14,119	.26	15
Bamberg		1	3	3	7	22	2,430	.29	13
Barnwell	2		3		5	24	2,631	.19	18
Beaufort			4		4	25	7,106	.06	27
Berkeley	18	3	6	1	28	9	10,858	.26	15
Calhoun			2		2	27	1,750	.11	23
Charleston	45	3	69	8	125	1	36,619	.34	9
Cherokee	9		5	1	15	17	5,081	.30	12
Chester	7		10	1	18	15	4,209	.43	4
Chesterfield	3	1	8	1	13	18	5,162	.25	16
Clarendon			2		2	27	4,325	.05	28
Colleton	3		11	4	18	15	4,347	.41	5
Darlington	8	2	20	3	33	7	8,209	.40	6

County	White Males	White Females	Non-White Males	Non-White Females	Total Admissions From County	Rank By Admissions From County	County's Estimated Juvenile Population	% of County's Juveniles Committed	Rank By Percent County's Juveniles
Dillon	4		7	2	13	18	4,888	.27	14
Dorchester	5	1	2	1	9	21	5,488	.16	20
Edgefield			1		1	28	2,474	.04	29
Fairfield	2		2		4	25	3,116	.13	21
Florence	9	1	10	4	24	12	13,440	.18	19
Georgetown	5	2	12	2	21	14	5,399	.39	7
Greenville	53	6	46	5	110	2	33,241	.33	10
Greenwood	9	4	18	1	32	8	6,782	.47	2
Hampton			1	2	3	26	2,338	.13	21
Horry	9	2	1		12	19	10,450	.12	22
Jasper			1	1	2	27	1,920	.10	24
Kershaw	11	1	9	1	22	13	5,102	.43	4
Lancaster	12	3	3	3	21	14	6,301	.33	10
Laurens	9		7	2	18	15	6,649	.27	14
Lee	1		2		3	26	3,204	.09	25
Lexington	19	1	5	1	26	11	13,339	.20	17
McCormick	1		3		4	25	1,285	.31	11
Marion		1	1		2	27	4,461	.04	29
Marlboro	5		6		11	20	4,397	.25	16
Newberry	2		2		4	25	3,706	.11	23
Oconee	11		5		16	16	5,573	.29	13
Orangeburg	3	1	22	1	27	10	10,873	.25	16
Pickens	13	2	11	2	28	9	7,417	.38	8
Richland	23	8	41		72	3	28,832	.25	16
Saluda			1		1	28	2,105	.05	28
Spartanburg	15	7	24	1	47	4	23,268	.20	17
Sumter	4	2	11	4	21	14	13,036	.16	20
Union	13	4	8	1	26	11	4,060	.64	1
Williamsburg			6	3	9	21	5,603	.16	20
York	22	4	10	3	39	5	11,797	.33	10
TOTALS	386	75	439	63	963		374,898	.26	

Table XV

**RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS
CONDITIONAL RELEASE REVOCATIONS**

Table XV presents the distribution of new admissions who were conditional release revocations among the three residential schools. Willow Lane School had the highest number of total revocations.

Number of Revocations	Willow Lane	John G. Richards	Birchwood ICU	Totals
1	35	28	0	63
2	8	6	1	15
3	0	0	3	3
TOTALS	43	34	4	81
Total New Admissions	252	363	43	658
Percent of Total Who are Revocations	17.06%	9.37%	9.30%	12.31%

Table XVI

**RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS
TOTAL READMISSIONS**

Table XVI presents an analysis of the new admissions to the three residential schools during fiscal year 1977, who had had a history of previous final commitment to the agency. These admissions include either revocations or recommitments. Juveniles with previous final commitments were most frequently found at John G. Richards.

Number of Previous Admissions	Willow Lane	John G. Richards	Birchwood (ICU)	Totals
1	69	69	22	160
2	8	22	9	39
3	4	2	3	9
4	0	0	1	1
TOTALS	81	93	35	209
Total New Admissions	252	363	43	658
Percent of total who are readmissions	32.14%	25.62%	81.4%	31.76%

Table XVII

**RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS
DISCHARGES**

Table XVII reflects the number of youths discharged from each facility. Within these figures two categories of discharge are noted: (1)

Youths released to the community and (2) youths transferred from one facility to another, those deceased and runaways not returned.

The majority of the juveniles discharged from the residential schools during 1976-1977 fiscal year were given conditional releases. Of the total youths released to the community, those given conditional releases accounted for 80%. Intra-agency transfers also accounted for a sizeable portion of those youths discharged from each facility. This can be attributed mainly to the closing of the South Carolina School for Boys at which time the majority of those youths were transferred into the remaining three residential schools.

	S. C. School For Boys	Willow Lane	John G. Richards	Birchwood (ICU)	Totals
Unconditional Releases . . .	1	33	62	49	145
Conditional Releases	42	223	266	53	584
TOTAL RELEASED TO THE COMMUNITY . . .	43	256	328	102	729
Intra-Agency Transfers . . .	137	61	83	22	303
Inter-Agency Transfers . . .			2	9	11
Runaways not returned . . .	1	7	4		12
Deceased			2		2
TOTAL RELEASED FROM EACH FACILITY	181	324	419	133	1,057

YOUTH BUREAU DIVISION

The Youth Bureau Division of the South Carolina Department of Youth Services was established through legislative action in 1972. This Division was mandated to work with the courts and public and private agencies in providing services for troubled youth in the community. The Youth Bureau's mission is to change conditions that tend to create delinquency and to divert youth from the juvenile justice system. To carry out this mission, four objectives have been defined: (1) to mobilize community resources to solve youth problems; (2) to strengthen existing youth resources and develop new ones; (3) to involve youth in systems that affect them; and (4) to deinstitutionalize status offenders.

In an effort to accomplish these objectives, a multi-faceted approach to program development has been adopted. Such an approach includes both direct and indirect service components in the form of Field Service Programs, the Neighborhood Youth Center, Residential Programs and Advisory Councils.

Field Service Programs are the focal point for coordination of services among public and private agencies. Field Service functions are defined as: (1) mobilization of existing resources to provide services; (2) diagnosis

of problem areas and implementation of diagnostic and treatment plans; (3) monitoring of diagnostic and treatment programs; (4) direct treatment services to youth and their families; (5) identification of community problems that foster delinquency and development of programs to solve these problems, and (6) provision of information to agencies and the public concerning services to, programs for and needs of children with behavioral disorders. These functions are actualized through a network of four distinct organizational units depending upon the needs of the individual community. The Field Service Unit is the primary member of this network and is staffed by a supervisor of social services, social workers, special projects staff and youth counselors. The Diagnostic Unit, composed of psychologists, psychometrists, and youth counselors, performs non-residential evaluations for referred or committed clients prior to development of a treatment plan, and serves as a resource for other agencies in need of professional evaluations of specified clients. Courts may utilize the non-residential unit in lieu of commitment to the residential Reception and Evaluation Center of the Department of Youth Services. The Satellite Office is a branch of the Field Services Unit functioning in a designated area not served by the larger unit. The Circuit Office is the fourth unit within the field service network and is staffed by a roving circuit counselor responsible for a multi-county area. A regional supervisor administers the overall field service network, utilizing in addition, volunteers and field placement students from various colleges and universities in South Carolina.

Referrals to Field Service Programs come from a variety of sources such as police, courts, schools, social agencies or from families and youth themselves. These referrals are usually limited to youth under the age of 17. Criteria for acceptance into Field Service Programs include: (1) behavioral problems; (2) non-adjudicated pre-delinquency; (3) adjudicated delinquency, and (4) a history of delinquency or previous admission to the Department of Youth Services. Children with no history of delinquency or behavioral problems and their families may also be accepted for services if it is determined that the Field Services Unit can offer appropriate assistance.

The second component of the Youth Bureau Division is the Neighborhood Center. Its goals are: (1) to reduce the number of arrests in a target area; (2) to provide recreation for all ages in the community; (3) to act as a referral and follow-up service for existing agencies; (4) to provide alternate educational programs for youth; and (5) to provide a viable channel for the voices of the community.

Referrals to a Neighborhood Center come from families, youth, churches, police, schools and other social agencies. While priority is given to referrals from the designated target area, service is not restricted to that area. Services are available to youth (pre-school to

twenty-one years) and their families and include activities such as various athletic programs, arts and crafts, adult education and day camp.

Residential programs comprise the third service component of the Youth Bureau and include agency operated group homes, contractual group homes, runaway shelters and emergency care arrangements. Agency operated group homes are the basis of the community residential programs and represent an alternative to incarceration and institutionalization for males and females through age sixteen. These homes are twenty-four hour residential treatment centers, each providing treatment for up to twelve residents and afford the opportunity for the utilization of various community resources such as education, training, recreation and health. In this manner, during a three to six month treatment program, under the supervision of caring staff, youth may begin to resolve serious conflicts in dealing with interpersonal relationships and with the multiple emotional and anti-social problems commonly manifested by today's adolescents.

Contractual group homes, a recent addition to the Agency, has enabled the Department to expand its resources in providing alternatives to institutionalization for many youth, both committed and non-committed. Such contractual homes are similar to Agency operated group homes in staffing arrangements and philosophy, and the directors of the homes are involved in the monthly meetings of the Agency group home directors.

The Agency also operates two runaway shelters. A year round facility is located in North Charleston and the shelter in North Myrtle Beach is open during the tourist season. Such shelters provide temporary emergency placement for runaway youth, during which time the youth receives counseling in the development of a responsible plan of action. Basic social work services are provided and transportation offered to reunite youth with parents.

Future plans in the area of residential programs call for additional contractual arrangements with individual family homes who will take selected Agency youth on either a short-term (emergency) or long-term basis in providing many of the same elements as do group homes. Presently a limited number of volunteer emergency homes are available for short-term placement.

Advisory councils aid the Youth Bureaus in accomplishing objectives and setting goals. A citizen advisory council is developed in each region to represent a broad section of the community. These citizens serve without remuneration and aid in the planning for needs of the youth of their community. Youth participation is encouraged on these councils and the neighborhood center has both adult and youth councils. Inter-agency councils are also encouraged, either by Youth Bureau participa-

tion on an already active council, or by establishment of such a council where none exists.

The organizational structure and the basic programmatic approach to services allows for flexibility in the creation of specialized projects as needed in particular communities and for certain client groups. During the past five years, the Youth Bureau has developed a number of specialized programs to meet the needs of the different communities, although not all programs are available in each county.

1. The Pre-trial Intervention Programs are designed to provide the first offender juvenile the opportunity to voluntarily obtain diagnostic services, counseling and other appropriate services, prior to serious involvement in the Juvenile Justice System. The local family court screens first offenders for eligibility and refers these youth to Youth Bureau Service Units. After a specified period of diagnostic and treatment services, the unit then makes progress reports and recommendations to the court concerning case dispositions.

2. The tracking program is designed for use with children who have multiple problems and who need close supervision. Its intent is to provide support and a highly structured schedule for clients to prevent involvement in delinquency and to provide an alternative to institutionalization. A volunteer counselor negotiates a twenty-four hour schedule for each week with the client and his activities are monitored closely.

3. The volunteer program presently utilized in many units throughout the state is being expanded to a statewide volunteer service to integrate, mobilize and supervise community volunteers who work closely with professional staff. Volunteers will be used for treatment, monitoring and supervising youth, on an individual basis. A sole source contract has been negotiated with the Alston Wilkes Society to aid in this endeavor including: (a) provision of individual volunteers; (b) development and implementation of a jail monitoring service committee, and (c) provision of trained emergency placement homes. Although this group was originally created as a prisoner aid volunteer group, it has expanded its program to include volunteers to aid juveniles.

4. The Alternative School program encourages youth to re-enter or stay in school. There are three basic alternative education programs: The Volunteer Tutorial Program; Stay-In-School Project; and the Truancy Intervention Workshop. The Volunteer Tutorial Program is individualized tutoring service provided by volunteers under professional supervision as an aid in the areas of basic academic skills, creative arts and recreational skills, to both in school and out of school youth. The Stay-In-School Project utilizes volunteers to contact school dropouts, to help with problems that may have caused the dropout and lend support and encouragement for returning to school. The objectives of the

Truancy Intervention Workshop is to reduce truant behavior and the program functions in close cooperation with the court and school where the referrals originate. Youth participate in twenty-seven days of instruction on self-image and self-concept in lieu of being petitioned for truancy. The petition is delayed by the family court until completion of the treatment program at which time the court may dismiss the charges based on recommendations from the workshop.

5. The Youth Employment Services provide odd jobs and full or part-time jobs to youth. The Odd Job Pool gives youth the opportunity to earn money and learn responsibility. Training in the areas of job responsibility, being interviewed, filling out applications and appropriate dress for an interview is provided in the full or part-time program.

On November 4, 1975, the State of South Carolina was awarded a 1.5 million dollar grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration for the purpose of serving status offenders in community settings rather than detention and institutional correctional facilities. The Department of Youth Services was designated to coordinate this Grant, which was one of eleven awarded in the United States. Implementation of this Grant has been accomplished over a two year period during which time previously described services and programs have been established in almost every county in South Carolina.

It was projected that by November, 1977, all status offenders would be completely removed from the institutions and treated instead through a myriad of alternative community programs, developed by the Youth Bureau. Following is a listing of the present Youth Bureau offices, agency group homes and contractual group homes.

District I

Anderson Youth Bureau
122 West Whitner Street
Anderson, South Carolina 29621

Aiken Youth Bureau
218-A Newberry Street, SW
Aiken, South Carolina 29801

Bamberg/Allendale/Barnwell Youth
Bureau
307 North Main Street
Bamberg, South Carolina 29003

Chester/Lancaster Youth Bureau
115 Reedy Street, P. O. Box 576
Chester, South Carolina 29706

Greenville Youth Bureau
1208 East Washington Street
Greenville, South Carolina 29601

Greenwood & Abbeville/
Saluda/McCormick Youth Bureau
Box P-114, One Park Avenue
Greenwood, South Carolina 29646

Laurens Youth Bureau
111½ Public Square
Laurens, South Carolina 29620

Oconee Youth Bureau
120 South College Street
Walhalla, South Carolina 29691

Pickens Youth Bureau
108 Court Street
Pickens, South Carolina 29671

Rock Hill Youth Bureau
P. O. Box 10671
Rock Hill, South Carolina 29730

Spartanburg Youth Bureau
210 Chestnut Street
Spartanburg, South Carolina 29301

Union/Cherokee Youth Bureau
Union County Courthouse - Office 302
Union, South Carolina 29379

District II

Beaufort/Jasper Youth Bureau
902 North Street
Beaufort, South Carolina 29902

Berkeley Youth Bureau
Otranto Office Building
8740 North Park Blvd.
Charleston Heights, South Carolina 29405

Charleston Youth Bureau
4360 Headquarters Road
Charleston Heights, South Carolina 29405

Colleton/Hampton Youth Bureau
776-B N. Jeffries Blvd.
Walterboro, South Carolina 29488

Columbia Youth Bureau
3105 Devine Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29205

Dorchester Youth Bureau
107 West Sixth Street, North
Summerville, South Carolina 29483

Fairfield/Newberry Youth Bureau
207 N. Congress Street
Winnsboro, South Carolina 29180

Horry/Georgetown/Williamsburg Youth
Bureau
511-A 28th Avenue, North
Myrtle Beach, South Carolina 29577

Kershaw/Lee Youth Bureau
111 Broad Street, Box 4
Camden, South Carolina 29020

Lexington Youth Bureau
506 Hendrix Street
Lexington, South Carolina 29072

St. Luke's Center
2211 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29204

Sumter/Clarendon Youth Bureau
Mother's Pajamas
226 Broad Street
Sumter, South Carolina 29150

Group Homes — Contractual

Anderson Youth Treatment Center
P. O. Box 5255
Anderson, South Carolina 29623

Jaycees' Boys' Home
Route 3, Box 130
Rock Hill, South Carolina 29730

Rock Hill Girls' Home
118 East Moore Street
Rock Hill, South Carolina 29730

Spartanburg Boys' Home
P. O. Box 199
Pauline, South Carolina 29374

Spartanburg Girls' Home
657 South Church Street
Spartanburg, South Carolina 29301

Wilkinson Girls' Home
1911 Wilkinson Street
Cayce, South Carolina 29033

Children's Home of Lancaster County,
Inc.
P. O. Box 149
Lancaster, South Carolina 29720

Group Homes — Agency Operated

Greenville Group Home
35 Perry Avenue
Greenville, South Carolina 29601

Summerville Girls' Home
123 East Luke Avenue
Summerville, South Carolina 29483

Shannondora Group Home
1064 Laurelcrest Drive
P. O. Box 1407
West Columbia, South Carolina 29169

Charleston Runaway Shelter
3945 Rivers Avenue
North Charleston, South Carolina 29406

This Is It
204 11th Avenue, South
North Myrtle Beach, South Carolina 29584

Table XVIII
YOUTH BUREAU
POPULATION STATISTICS

Table XVIII reflects the population statistics, terminations and average daily population figures of the Youth Bureau Units for both Fiscal Year 1976 and Fiscal Year 1977. Two units, Anderson Diagnostic and Greenville Diagnostic were phased out during the latter year. Most of the units reflected an increase in the numbers served during the past fiscal year with Charleston and Greenville serving the highest numbers of clients. The total population served by the Youth Bureau increased over 41% during the fiscal year and is mainly attributed to the fact that twenty-one (21) new offices were opened during the year. Charleston and Spartanburg had the highest numbers of terminations during the Fiscal Year 1977. Over 80% of the total Youth Bureau terminations were successful, indicating that the client had completed treatment services. The average daily population of the total Youth Bureau nearly doubled in Fiscal 1977 as compared to the previous year.

Facility	Clients Served FY '76			Clients Served FY '77			Termination			Average Daily Population	
	First Offenders	Return Offenders	Total	First Offenders	Return Offenders	Total	FY '77			FY '76	FY '77
							Successful	Unsuccessful	Totals		
Abbeville	0	0	0	3	2	5	2	1	3	N/O*	7
Aiken	0	0	0	73	2	75	31	2	33	N/O*	33
Allendale	0	0	0	12	0	12	8	1	9	N/O*	6
Anderson Diagnostic	63	0	63	30	5	35	2	4	6	22	4
Anderson	213	10	223	306	22	328	168	61	229	64	156
Bamberg	0	0	0	17	1	18	5	1	6	N/O*	9
Barnwell	0	0	0	10	0	10	4	2	6	N/O*	4
Beaufort	5	0	5	69	2	71	7	8	15	3	29
Berkeley	1	0	1	59	2	61	0	10	10	N/O*	21
Charleston	768	7	775	891	9	900	412	14	426	251	391
Cherokee	12	0	12	32	4	36	13	4	17	6	14
Chester	7	1	8	29	1	30	5	7	12	4	17
Colleton	0	0	0	9	0	9	0	0	0	N/O*	8
Columbia	430	26	456	330	7	337	178	37	215	106	146
Dorchester	0	0	0	52	0	52	3	0	3	N/O*	17
Edgefield	0	0	0	19	1	20	3	0	3	N/O*	10
Fairfield	0	0	0	35	1	36	0	2	2	N/O*	16

Georgetown	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	N/O*	2
Greenville Diagnostic ...	33	7	40	9	8	17	0	4	4	16	3
Greenville	358	37	395	423	22	445	112	72	184	140	220
Greenwood	59	5	64	100	2	102	33	6	39	33	55
Hampton	0	0	0	10	0	10	0	0	0	N/O*	5
Horry	0	0	0	13	2	15	1	3	4	N/O*	9
Kershaw	0	0	0	48	0	48	23	3	26	N/O*	22
Lancaster	10	0	10	39	4	43	18	7	25	6	15
Laurens	61	1	62	147	8	155	63	7	70	20	68
Lee	0	0	0	4	0	4	2	0	2	N/O*	3
Lexington	16	0	16	221	4	225	85	5	90	10	87
McCormick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/O*	3**
Newberry	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	1	1	N/O*	3
Oconee	7	0	7	58	10	68	17	12	29	5	19
Pickens	0	0	0	48	0	48	2	1	3	N/O*	35
Rock Hill	240	20	260	255	13	268	222	43	265	65	73
Saluda	0	0	0	5	0	5	1	0	1	N/O*	6
Spartanburg	409	21	430	353	38	391	206	76	282	102	118
Sumter	0	0	0	50	0	50	12	2	14	N/O*	24
Union	19	0	19	72	10	82	36	10	46	6	25
Williamsburg	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	N/O*	4
TOTALS	2,711	135	2,846	3,844	180	4,024	1,674	406	2,080	859	1,687

* These Youth Bureaus were not open during Fiscal Year 1976.

** Although no clients were served during this year, this Youth Bureau had some clients accepted but not in active status.

Table XIX

**YOUTH BUREAU
SOURCES OF REFERRALS AND ACCEPTED CASES**

Table XIX reflects the source of referral for those clients referred during the fiscal year 1977. The 2,903 clients accepted accounted for 78.12% of those clients referred during this period. This figure will be used as a base in the Tables that follow. The 3,157 clients accepted during the fiscal year, represent all clients accepted, including those referred in the previous fiscal year.

Family Courts referrals accounted for about 54% of all the clients accepted during the year. These referrals are distributed among petitioned, non-petitioned and committed cases. Public schools and families were the next two most frequent sources of referral.

Source of Referral	Number of Clients re- ferred FY '77	Number of these clients accepted	Percent accepted	Percent of Total accepted	Clients Accepted FY '77
Family Court-Petitioned	1,069	861	80.54	29.66	901
Family Court-Non-Petitioned	549	462	84.15	15.92	486
Family Court-Commitment	273	245	89.74	8.44	275
Probate Courts	79	68	86.08	2.34	72
Probation	13	10	76.92	0.34	10
Police Department	309	216	69.90	7.44	309
Military Installation	5	2	40.00	0.07	2
Public School	487	350	71.87	12.06	374
Private School	8	7	87.50	0.24	7
Churches	8	8	100.00	0.28	7
Mental Health Clinic	20	14	70.00	0.48	14
Dept. of Social Services	141	105	74.47	3.62	114
Dept. of Vocational Rehabilitation	16	10	62.50	0.34	11

Family Service Agency	9	6	66.67	0.21	10
Crisis Service Agency	7	4	57.14	0.14	4
Volunteer Program	1	0	0.00	0.00	0
Physician/Medical Source	17	11	64.71	0.38	11
Family/Relative	410	308	75.12	10.61	321
Self	142	115	80.99	3.96	120
Group Home	27	25	92.59	0.86	24
Neighborhood Center	2	1	50.00	0.03	2
Youth Employment Service	1	0	0.00	0.00	0
Reception and Evaluation Center	4	3	75.00	0.10	3
Other	115	72	62.61	2.48	80
TOTAL	3,712	2,903	78.21	100.00	3,157

Table XX
YOUTH BUREAU
DISTRIBUTION OF ACCEPTED CASES
BY AGE, RACE AND SEX

The distribution of the accepted cases by age, race and sex is given in Table XX. This distribution only reflects those accepted cases that were referred during this fiscal year. It is shown that 68.82% of those cases accepted were whites. Also, males were referred at a higher rate (59.5%) than females. Almost two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of the cases accepted were between the ages of 14 and 16.

Age	White Males	White Females	Non-White Males	Non-White Females	Totals
5 & under	3	1	2	0	6
6	3	1	1	3	8
7	13	0	5	0	18
8	12	3	6	3	24
9	15	7	15	2	39
10	22	8	15	3	48
11	50	18	36	11	115
12	70	38	48	31	187
13	134	83	71	42	330
14	179	186	91	58	514
15	216	215	118	77	626
16	293	190	98	82	663
17	156	74	50	34	314
18	5	3	1	2	11
TOTALS	1,171	827	557	348	2,903

Percentage of males 59.52%

Percentage of females 40.48%

Percentage of Whites 68.82%

Percentage of Non-Whites 31.18%

Table XXI
YOUTH BUREAU
DISTRIBUTION OF REASONS FOR REFERRALS
OF ACCEPTED CASES BY RACE AND SEX

Table XXI provides the distribution of the reasons for referral of accepted cases to the Youth Bureaus in terms of race and sex. This distribution only includes those accepted cases that were referred during this fiscal year. More juveniles were referred for incorrigibility than for any other reason (20.2%). School related problems also accounted for a large percentage of the referrals (8.7%). The majority of those referred as incorrigibles were white (67.2%) and were almost evenly distributed between males and females. A large proportion of those referred for school related problems were white males (42.3%).

Reason for Referral	White Males	White Females	Non-White Males	Non-White Females	Totals
Abuse and Neglect	2	8	1	0	11
Alternative Placement	37	45	15	23	120
Arson	3	2	4	0	9
Assault	16	2	20	8	46
Auto Entry	7	0	4	0	11
Auto Theft	13	1	6	2	22
Breaking and Entering	107	6	66	10	189
Burglary	1	0	0	0	1
Criminal-other	52	10	37	5	104
Disorderly Conduct	17	8	10	2	37
Drugs-Felony	9	3	0	0	12
Drugs-Misdemeanor	60	9	3	0	72
Emotional/Psychological	33	33	15	8	89
Employment Needs	2	2	1	0	5
Forgery	2	0	0	0	2
Health Problem	5	6	9	10	30
Home Related Problems	89	106	36	29	260
Incorrigible	212	181	83	109	585
Information for other Agencies ..	7	0	0	1	8
Larceny	80	8	52	7	147
Possession of Stolen Goods	2	0	8	0	10
Possession of Weapon	6	0	3	1	10
Pursesnatching	1	0	2	1	4
Robbery	2	1	1	1	5
Runaway	62	164	5	20	251
School Related Problems	107	52	60	34	253
Sex Offense	5	1	7	0	13
Sexual Related Problems	3	1	0	1	5
Shoplifting	33	49	38	36	156
Status-other	10	7	4	3	24
Traffic Violation	23	8	3	1	35
Trespassing	11	0	8	1	20
Truancy	129	107	48	30	314
Tutorial Workshop	13	4	5	2	24
Violation of Probation	10	3	3	3	19
TOTALS	1,171	827	557	348	2,903

Table XXII
YOUTH BUREAU
DISTRIBUTION OF REASONS FOR REFERRAL
OF ACCEPTED CASES BY AGE

Table XXII reveals the distribution of reasons for referral by age. This distribution only includes those accepted cases that were referred during this fiscal year. The distribution concentration reveals a general increase corresponding with age through age 16 after which the numbers decline notably. However, for the combined offense groupings of school related problems and truancy, age 14 accounts for both the greatest number and the highest proportion in any age group. Incurrigibility was the most frequent single offense at all ages over 10.

Reason for Referral	5 & under	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Total
Abuse & Neglect			1		1	1	2		1	3	1	1			11
Alternative Placement...							3	5	11	27	27	28	18	1	120
Arson					2				1	2		3	1		9
Assault							2	3	5	9	5	11	11		46
Auto Entry								1	1		1	5	3		11
Auto Theft									1	4	7	7	3		22
Breaking and Entering ..	1		1	2	5	5	6	8	30	26	40	48	17		189
Burglary									1						1
Criminal-Other				1		5	7	13	9	14	23	16	15	1	104
Disorderly Conduct.....							3	4	3	7	7	5	7	1	37
Drugs-Felony											2	6	4		12
Drugs-Misdemeanor								2	3	7	13	25	22		72
Emotional/Psychological.	2	3	1	1	1	4	8	17	18	7	14	8	4	1	89
Employment Needs										2			3		5
Forgery												1	1		2
Health Problem	1						2		6	7	9	3	1	1	30
Home Related Problem ..		2	1	5	2		8	13	30	45	51	78	23	2	260
Incurrigible	1	4	4	7	6	24	43	62	103	133	139	57	2		585
Information for other agencies	1	1					1		1	3		1			8
Larceny			1	1	1		7	11	24	26	30	23	23		147
Possession of Stolen Goods									2	2	3	3			10
Possession of Weapons ..					1				1			6	2		10
Pursesnatching									1	1		2			4
Robbery											1	1	3		5
Runaway		1		4	2	3	10	13	48	79	67	23	1		251
School Related Problems	1	4	7	7	9	19	20	34	55	46	37	13	1		253
Sex Offense						2	1		3	5	1	1			13
Sexual Related Problems									2		1	2			5
Shoplifting		2		1	2	9	14	17	29	30	31	21			156
Status-other				1		1	1	3	5	5	3	5			24

Reason for Referral	5 & under																		Total
Traffic Violation												2	2	5	16	10		35	
Trespassing						1				1	1	3	4	6	4			20	
Truancy	2	2	1	5	7	7	8	16	42	68	74	68	14					314	
Tutorial Workshop			1	1			1	2	3	6	4	5	1					24	
Violation of Probation . . .										3	2	4	7	3				19	
TOTAL	6	8	18	24	39	48	115	187	330	514	626	663	314	11				2,903	